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Marked the Kentucky Republican Convention.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS OPPOSED

State and National Administrations Endorsed—Deboe's Remarks on Protection—Denny's Denunciation of the Tendency Toward Altgeldism and Anarchy in the Bryanite Democracy—Bailey Nominated for Clerk of Court of Appeals.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 10.—Contrary to the expectation of many, the Republican state convention which was called to order in Music hall, this city, today, for the purpose of nominating a clerk of the court of appeals, was entirely harmonious in its work. There was an idea in some quarters that there would be a bitter fight between the Bradley and Hunter-Foster factions, but the generalship of the party leaders on and off the floor of the convention prevented the anticipated clash.

The state and national administrations were endorsed and civil service was opposed along the lines laid down by the recent Ohio Republican convention. In other words, according to the Kentucky Republican view civil service is good enough in its way, but there are certain offices which should be removed from its control.

The convention was quiet. There was no enthusiasm to speak of, the only applause coming when the speaker referred to civil service reform. Under the inspiring strains of the "Blackford March" the 1,000 or more delegates took their seats at 2 o'clock. A noticeable feature was the large speaking of colored delegates.

At 2:30 the stalwart form of Temporary Chairman Deboe appeared upon the platform.

Deboe's Speech.

The new Republican senator was vigorously cheered as he stepped forward to assume the gavel which had been made from wood grown on the birth-place of Abraham Lincoln. Speaking on the financial and tariff questions, Senator Deboe said:

"The Republican party is pre-eminently the party of protection. It believes in the protection of the industries and labor of this country from the cheap labor of foreign countries. It stands for the protection of American commerce and American labor and agriculture from disastrous foreign competition, stands for the protection of home industries and home skill and home labor from free trade heresies which have degraded the labor of this country under Democratic rule, stands for the protection of the people from all unlawful combinations of wealth and trusts organized for the purpose of taking undue advantage of the people.

"Protection of labor and industries of this country from the pauper labor is the necessary adjunct to prosperity. As evidence of this fact we ask a comparison of the prosperous conditions of the country under the protective system with those of the depression of business, financial ruin and bankruptcy under free trade.

"The Republican party is in favor of a sound and safe financial system and believes that this is best accomplished by having gold as the standard of values. It believes in the coinage of all the silver that can be kept at a parity with gold, so that every dollar is as good as every other dollar."

Convention Routine.

At the conclusion of Senator Deboe's speech the regular routine was taken up. Several memorials were read and the members of the different committees elected at the district conventions in the morning. Chairman Deboe then announced the committees, and his appointees were sent out to deliberate.

The committee on permanent organization recommended the election of Judge Geo. Denny, of Fayette county, for permanent chairman and J. S. Smith, of Madison county, for permanent secretary. Both of these gentlemen accepted the trust imposed upon them. Judge Denny then took the chair.

Judge Denny's Address.

Judge Denny's speech was devoted in a large part to state affairs. Coming down to national issues, he said in part:

"In the presidential campaign of 1892, the sound money Democrats, with the aid of all sorts of Democrats, succeeded in electing a president by inflaming the minds and passions of the laboring classes, through sympathy expressed and justification made for the Homestead rioters; its leading men and its ablest editors have for years assiduously striven to arouse feelings of resentment upon the part of the workingmen against their employers, denouncing manufacturers as robber barons and stirring up animosities between different classes of citizens, yet it now declares in its platform that the party is in favor of social order, and is opposed to mobs. After opposing the resumption of specie payment, advocating unlimited issuance of greenbacks or fiat money and denouncing national banks, it has educated the larger number of the Democratic party to follow with enthusiasm the fallacies of the "Boy Orator of the Platte."

Altgeldism and Anarchy.

"The Democratic party, including both gold standard and free silver Democrats, have maligned the manufacturers, abused prosperous and successful citizens and aroused against them the hatred of the less fortunate until a large majority of the party believes in Altgeldism and are not unfavorable to anarchy and bloodshed.

"This was done for the political purpose of securing votes through prejudices aroused and when prejudice had secured control of the Chicago convention and declared repudiation and anarchy, the Democratic faith, it only enunciated what the Democratic leaders had been teaching the people for the past 30 years. Thousands of loyal and true men, realizing the danger to our institutions, have left them for all time. Others who have left them only in part are trying to rally the forces around the threadbare theory of free trade. Three fourths of the sound money Democrats in Kentucky are in favor of a protective tariff, and the best thing they can do, and what they ought to do, is to turn their backs upon the free silver Democrats, join the Republican party, and march on with us in the pathway of honor and to glorious victory."

At the conclusion of Judge Denny's speech the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock the convention re-convened and the committee on credentials reported. The committee on resolutions then made its report, which was adopted by a unanimous standing vote.

The Resolutions.

Resolved, by the Republican party in convention assembled:

First—That we affirm the principles of the Republican party as set forth in the platform adopted by it in St. Louis in 1896.

Second—That we endorse the Republican national and state administrations, and especially commend the action of our state officials in their efforts to suppress mobs, violence and to preserve the financial credit of the state.

Third—We commend the action of the representatives of the Republican party in the passage of a tariff bill which will raise revenue sufficient to support the government, prevent the issue of interest-bearing bonds, protect American labor and maintain the national credit.

Civil Service.

Fourth—We are opposed to a system of civil service that builds up an official class, especially a life tenure in almost all branches of the public service, and we demand that the civil service be so amended as to limit the terms of service to four years with the privilege of reappointment or promotion, subject to such restrictions as will secure competent officials and to every section of the country its proper proportion of them.

Fifth—We heartily sympathize with the struggling people of Cuba in their efforts to secure liberty and independence.

Sixth—That we recommend to the people the adoption of the constitutional amendment submitted by the last legislature allowing cities and towns the privilege of regulating, under legislative supervision, the method of levying the taxes they impose on themselves for city and town expenses.

Bailey Nominated.

James G. Bailey, of Magoffin county, was then nominated for clerk of the court of appeals by Secretary of State Charles O. Finley, and John Feland, jr., of Christian county, by W. H. Baird of Logan county. Mr. Feland withdrew and the nomination of Mr. Bailey was made unanimous. Mr. Bailey accepted in an eloquent speech.

The convention then, at 10:20 p. m., adjourned sine die.

A POLITICAL COUP.

Sprung by Anti-Fusionists in Ohio Populist Convention.

Columbus, O., Aug. 10.—The anti-fusion delegates to the Populist state convention sprang a great political coup today. All the arrangements for the convention had been made by a committee composed principally of fusionists, and were calculated to further the fusion plan. When the anti-fusionists discovered that they had a majority of delegates on the ground, they proposed to strike while the iron was hot. The district meetings were to have been held this afternoon and the convention tomorrow, but this arrangement was ignored and the delegates were hastily convened in the Auditorium at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A temporary organization was formed, with John Zitz, of Tiffin, as chairman, and A. S. Lightwalter, of New Philadelphia, as secretary. Mr. Zitz introduced one of the leaders of the anti-fusion faction, and he defined his position in a brief speech upon accepting the chairmanship. A recess was then taken and the district meetings were held in the Auditorium, the committees being represented when the convention reassembled. Adjournment was taken to 8 a. m. tomorrow.

When the committee on permanent organization met it was decided to make the temporary organization permanent. Hugh Cavanaugh, the fusion candidate for chairman, was defeated by a vote of 19 to 2. The committee on credentials secured all the anti-fusion delegates where there were contests. Tonight fusionists had arranged a meeting to be addressed by ex-Congressman Towne, of Minnesota, and to offset this anti-fusionists arranged a rival meeting which was addressed by W. S. Morgan of Arkansas.

IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

Every Homesteader May Acquire Title to 160 Acres.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Assistant Attorney General Van Devanter, of the interior department, has prepared, and Acting Secretary Ryan today approved of a decision which will be of considerable interest to public land states.

Section six of the act of March, 1889, authorized those who had partially exercised their homestead privilege to make an additional entry of public land so as to make a full quota of 160 acres. Heretofore this section has been constructed as applying only to those who had partially exercised their homestead privileges before the passage of the act. The decision says that it was the evident intention of congress to provide a means by which every homesteader might acquire title to 160 acres of land, notwithstanding a prior partial exercise of the homestead right.

GRAIN BELT ROAD.

Monte Vista Farmers Will Build a Railroad and a Town.

Monte Vista, Colo., Aug. 10.—The heavy wheat crop now maturing in the famous fields north of Monte Vista has induced the farmers in the wheat belt to undertake the construction of a granger railroad from the center of the belt to Hooper, a distance of 13 miles, to be called the Grain Belt road. Also to lay out a town at the western terminus of the road and build a mill and elevator there.

A meeting was held at the Locket school house yesterday and seven farmers chosen for directors who are instructed to take out articles of incorporation for the railroad and a town company.

The movers in this enterprise say the road will be completed by Christmas so as to market the present harvest over it.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

How an Italian Saved his Children from Death.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 10.—Paul Carroso and his family had a narrow escape from death this morning when the building at Temescal in which he lived burned down.

The fire occurred shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. Carroso was awakened by the smoke, and escape seemed entirely cut off. Outside his window, but a considerable distance below, and to one side, was a little platform used as an approach to a roof garden.

The Italian took his four children, one after the other, and threw them onto the platform, landing each one safely. He and his wife then leaped to the ground, the room behind them being already in flames.

Pearls in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Aug. 10.—For a month or more people living near Bald Knob have been finding valuable pearls in a lake near that place. Hundreds of people have been opening mussel shells in search of the pearls, and many have been found, some being worth as much as $300.

A special from Bald Knob says that a syndicate of Memphis parties have leased the lake for five years at $10,000. They will build a fence around the lake and begin work with a steam dredger. They will also erect an elegant club house. The lake is said to be the richest pearl producer in the United States.

Broke the Lock.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., Aug. 10.—There was a break in the Welland canal today. The steamer Britannic, bound up, ran into lock six and carried away four gates. Navigation is stopped at this gate until repairs can be made. When this will be it is impossible to state at present.

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Where Not Pelsed With the Day's Developments.

STRIKE SAPPING FEATURES

Company Claims to have Made a Further Break in the Strikers' Ranks at Turtle Creek and Sandy Creek—President Patrick Dolan Claims His Organization Can Stay Out Until End of September.

Pittsburg, Aug. 10.—A crisis is fast approaching in the miners' movement against the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company. Today's work was not altogether encouraging to the strikers. To begin with they had to contend with their first spell of bad weather. A heavy rain drenched the camps and prevented the marchers from carrying out their regular programme. At Plum creek the rain and continued absence of a band kept the men in their quarters, with the result that little if any missionary work was undertaken. The storm also had the effect of preventing the march to the Spring Hill mines, between Wilmerding and Wall station, which are owned by Alexander Dempster. The only march of the day was made by the 150 men at Camp Determination, who left camp shortly after 7 o'clock and marched close to the Oak Hill tipples, and spent two hours in the vicinity of the miners' homes. There was not even ordinary excitement attached to the invasion along Thompson's run.

Disappointing Features.

A summary of the developments of the day leaves the conditions much the same as they were, except that the company claims to have made a further break in the strikers' ranks at Turtle creek and Sandy creek.

The failure to hold a meeting at Camp Isolation was another disappointing feature of the day, and the men are loudly clamoring for the presence of the officials.

This afternoon District President Dolan accused the operators of the Pittsburg district with having broken faith with the striking miners in this district. He also outlined the policy to be pursued by the United Mine Workers in their fight in the central Pennsylvania district, where it is proposed to close down all the mines. He claims his organization can stand the strike until the end of September. The operators, he said, had promised to pay the price when the supply at De Armitt's mines had been cut off. This had been done, but the operators had failed to keep their part of the contract.

Strikers' Wages Withheld.

The miners who have been working regularly at Oak Hill mines were paid this afternoon. Those who joined the strike did not get their cash, the company withholding it as under the contract the men forfeited their wages by striking. There was no excitement. Between 200 and 300 men were on hand, but few of them received any money. Mr. De Armitt made a speech to them, telling them he sympathized with them, and the money was withheld not because the company wanted it but because it had to carry out the terms of the contract. He denounced the marching and the encampment, and said it was a blot on the history of the country that the laws are not enforced and such movements stopped.

EXCITEMENT IN COFFEEN.

Fears of Attack by Bradley and his Army of Miners.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—A special to the Republic from Coffeen, Ill., says:

This was a day of feverish excitement in Coffeen. There were fears of an early attack by "General" Bradley and his army of striking miners.

While the guards were awaiting the expected approach of the strikers, the miners went to the shaft in twos and fours, but they refused to go below until long after fears of the strikers' approach had been dissipated.

Out at the strikers' camp everything is quiet. Mrs. Bradley, the leader's mother, came in at 3 o'clock with a wagon load of provisions and a whole beef. With her came three wagons filled with potatoes, flour, salt and vegetables, and a wagon load of bread. The supplies came from Staunton and Mount Olive.

Between midnight and morning 160 men arrived in camp, and this afternoon 46 more came. The new accessions came in parties of from 10 to 25. Five hundred men are now in camp and 100 are now on the way from towns to the south.

Mayor Traylor and the people of Coffeen fear that this means that Bradley is waiting for reinforcements before marching on the works. Fearing that the strikers will be here tomorrow, A. L. Mills, receiver of the mine, who is also general superintendent of the Clover Leaf road, ordered all coal standing on the tracks here shipped out immediately.

Sheriff Randal, at 10 o'clock tonight, ordered 150 armed men to reinforce the guard protecting the town against invasion. He also telegraphed to Nokomis for 50 more men.

Advices received by the sheriff from Hillsboro state that Bradley is on his way to camp, and that fully 200 strikers are coming from Auburn, Girard and other mining towns to the north.

WHEELS ON BOTH SIDES.

Man Claiming To Be Schlatter Says He will Marry Mrs. Ferris.

Canton, O., Aug. 10.—The man who says he is Schlatter, the healer, has taken out a license to marry Mrs. Margaret Ferris, widow of the man who invented the Ferris wheel.

Mrs. Ferris says she has not thought of marrying him. She calls him a freak.

Mrs. Brockins, Mrs. Ferris' sister, says Schlatter must have hypnotized her.

Schlatter and Mrs. Ferris first met on Sunday at Brady's lake, a summer resort of the spiritualists about 25 miles north of the city. Mrs. Ferris became ill and Schlatter was called to treat her. The sick woman appeared benefited and he two met several times afterward. Then he went for his marriage license.

WIFE MURDERER EXECUTED.

Electricity Used to Rid the World of Frank Conroy.

Dannemora, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Frank C. Conroy, the Ogdensburg wife murderer, was executed by electricity at Clinton prison today. Conroy was pronounced dead four and a half minutes after the first shock. He walked between Fathers Belanger and Cotter until strapped to the chair. His eyes were upon the crucifix and he was praying. He met his fate calmly.

On the morning of May 20, 1896, Frank Conroy returned to his home in Ogdensburg from Montreal. Walking into the house he accused his wife of unfaithfulness. Angered at her denials, he picked up a carving knife and hacked her head and throat until she was dead.

His two little daughters, aged five and seven, witnessed the murder.

A MONETARY CONVENTION.

To Be Appointed by the "Sound Money" Executive Committee Which is in Session in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—To carry forward its work the "sound money" executive committee appointed at Indianapolis last January, met in this city today to proceed with the task of creating a national commission, which President McKinley was prevented from naming by the failure of congress to pass the measure presented during the closing hours of the extra session.

The committee is composed of fifteen representative business men residing in various parts of the United States. It is strictly a non-partisan body. Hugh H. Hanna of Indianapolis is at its head as the chairman. The other members are: M. A. Crawford, Dallas, Tex.; W. B. Dean, St. Paul, Minn.; J. W. Fries, Salem, N. C.; J. A. Hanson, Macon, Ga.; C. C. Harrison, Philadelphia; Row and Hazzard, Peacedale, R. I.; John P. Irish, Oakland, Cala.; H. H. Kohlsaat, Chicago; C. J. Mitchell, Chicago; A. E. Orr, George Foster Peabody, New York; J. C. Power, Helena, Mont.; E. O. Stannard, St. Louis; and A. E. Wilson, Louisville, Ky.

The business of chief importance will be to select eleven men to devote their time to the work mapped out for them, to compose the commission. To them will be entrusted the responsibility of devising some satisfactory and acceptable plan for revising, reforming and regulating the currency system.

The selection by this committee of such a commission is in accordance with the powers conferred upon it in resolutions of the convention of business men held here last January.

The session will necessarily, for the most part at least, be executive. Great care is to be taken in the make-up of this body. Bankers, business men and farmers are the classes to be represented.

Seven members of the executive committee responded to their names when Chairman Hanna called the meeting to order. Those present were: Hugh H. Hanna, E. O. Stannard, J. F. Hanson, George F. Peabody, Augustus E. Willson, J. W. Fries and H. H. Kohlsaat.

The committee held an executive session and discussed plans for the future. Nothing definite was done pending the arrival of the remaining members of the committee tomorrow. The present outlook is that what is known as the "Chicago plan" will probably be adopted.

The commission appointed will work upon the general scheme mapped out by the Indianapolis convention and will have exclusive power, regardless of the executive committee and of the convention, in the construction and presentation to congress of a new financial system for the government.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Chief Difficulty Seems to be the Question of Evacuation.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—The peace conference met again today at Tophanch Kiosk, and Tewfik Pasha, Turkish minister for foreign affairs, submitted proposals regarding the evacuation of Thessaly, the indemnity and other issues involved. This is likely to cause a tedious delay.

The difficulty seems to turn on the question of evacuation. The powers informed Greece that Turkey lacked the means to withdraw her troops from Thessaly unless a million pounds of indemnity were paid down. They asked the government of Greece if it would be impossible except by a foreign loan, which the proposed scheme of control precluded.

FELL DOWN THE SHAFT.

Fatal Accident in the Buell Mine at Central City.

Central City, Colo., Aug. 10.—Henry Kemper, a young German, fell down the shaft of the Buell mine this morning and was instantly killed. He was on his way down in the bucket with two timbermen, when a large rock fell, striking the bucket in such a way as to throw Kemper out. The same rock struck one of the other men, Richard Harvey, on the head, inflicting a serious wound. The third man was uninjured and, with Harvey, was hoisted to the surface in safety.

Kemper, who was single and about 28 years old, had just begun work at the mine, and was going down to take his first regular trick. The rock is supposed to have become loosened from the side of the shaft near the top after the bucket had gone down.

Kemper has been in this country about three years and was a member of the Sons of Malta.

JUDGE HOLMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Marion Griffith, a Democrat, is Probably Elected.

Indianapolis, Aug. 10.—The election for congressman in the Fourth Indiana district, recently represented by Judge W. S. Holman, was held today. There were three candidates: Marion Griffith, Democrat, Frank Lee, Republican, and M. W. Browder, Populist. About a two-thirds vote was polled. Returns have been very slow in coming in, but the indications are that Mr. Griffith has been successful by a plurality of from 1,000 to 1,400.

Blanche Morgan Released.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The government will order the release of the schooner Blanche Morgan, now detained at Bridgeport, Conn., as a suspected filibuster. Captain Very, representing the government at the Bridgeport ammunition works, was at the department today and stated that the ammunition found on the Morgan belonged to the government and was being shipped to New York.

Smith and Palmer to Fight.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Solly Smith, the California champion, has signed articles to meet Pendar Palmer before the London national club, October 18, for a purse of $3,000. It is understood that the men will weigh in at 122 pounds each. Smith's signature was secured by W. E. Kibler, who represents "Doc" Ordway, of the London club. It is stipulated that if Smith is defeated by Griffin in this city August 20 the match with Palmer is to be declared off.

Brown Case Reopened.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 10.—The Bay conference of Congregational churches this evening adopted the report of its special commission recommending the granting of the request of Rev. C. O. Brown, D. D., of Chicago, for a new council, stipulating that the council discuss only the question "Was the Bay conference justified in suspending the Rev. C. O. Brown?"

Record Ascent of Mont Blanc.

Chamonix, France, Aug. 10.—Four French officers have just made a record ascent of Mont Blanc with the aid of the famous Alpine guide, Jacques Balmat, who is said to have been the first to reach the summit.

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Would Be Accorded the Late Premier of Spain.

FREEDOMEN ROUTED TOWARD [illegible]

Funeral Services will Take Place Simultaneously in the Churches Throughout the Country—Interment in the Pantheon—A Suspected Accomplice Arrested — The Queen Regent Still Greatly Affected by the Tragedy.

Madrid, Aug. 10.—The queen regent has decreed that the military honors observed in the case of the funeral of a marshal shall be accorded the remains of the late premier of Spain, Senor Canovas Del Castillo, who was shot and killed Sunday by Anarchist Golli.

The body of the Spanish statesman will arrive here Wednesday morning, accompanied by his widow, the minister for the colonies, Senor Cos-Gayon, and the chief majordomo, the Duke of Solomayor, representing the queen regent. The pall bearers will be an academician, an admiral, the president of the senate, a knight of the Golden Fleece and Marshal Martinez De Campos. The interment will take place in the Pantheon.

Funeral services will take place simultaneously in all the churches througout the country, and the official mourning will last three days.

The queen regent is greatly affected by the tragedy and is still confined to her room.

The Funeral Cortege.

A dispatch from Santa Aguada says that the funeral cortege accompanying the remains of Senor Canovas left the bathing establishment this morning, accompanied by the Duke of Solomayor, majordomo to the royal household, representing the queen regent, and Senor Castellano, minister for the colonies, and Senor Elduayan.

The coffin, covered with wreaths, was borne on a car drawn by four horses.

A detachment of Hussars rendered military honors and acted as an escort.

A Foreigner Arrested.

A special funeral train awaited the arrival of the funeral cortege at Zumaraga. Almost at the very moment of the transfer of the coffin from the funeral car to the train a foreigner was arrested at the telegraph office. He is suspected of being an accomplice of the assassin.

Senora Canovas watched by the body of her husband for two nights, one night with Senor Castelar and the other with Senor Castellano. She absolutely refused to take either food or rest, but discussed all the details of the funeral, and broke down today on the road to Zumarga, when a severe nervous fit was happily relieved by a flood of tears.

Post Mortem Examination.

The Marquis Del Busto, the court physician, embalmed the body. The post mortem examination showed that the deceased was in an extremely healthy state, and the brain was unusually large. It showed that any of the three wounds would alone have proved fatal.

At the special request of Senora Canovas the remains will lie in state at the private instead of the official residence of the deceased. The government plan was for a lying in state at the official residence.

The queen regent has ordered a special mass tomorrow for the repose of his soul.

Next week Gen. Azcarraga, the new president of the council, will go to San Sebastian to consult the queen regent.

President McKinley has cabled to the Spanish government the condolences of the United States government and the people.

Rumors of Changes.

It is understood that Gen. Martinez Campos is willing to go to Cuba should the cabinet decide to recall Gen. Weyler. It is also reported that Gen. Polavieja, former governor of the Philippines, will be invited to succeed Weyler, but these are only rumors and thus far there is no indication of abrupt changes in the constitution of the cabinet. Senor Sagasta, Senor Morel Y Prendergast and Marshal Campos, with other statesmen and generals, favor the retention of the present cabinet long enough to reorganize and to conciliate the Conservative groups.

The government has decided to try the assassin by court martial. He has defiantly declared that other startling crimes will follow. The police and government are acting with great vigilance, and the government is in communication with foreign capitals on the question of surveillance of anarchists.

NAVAL ARMOR BOARD.

Will Visit Bethlehem and Carnegie's Armor Works.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The naval armor board was in session again today in the ordnance bureau, devoting nearly all of the time to a study of the accumulated information in the navy department bearing on the subject of their investigation. Of this there is a great store, including the great mass of data collected for the benefit of Secretary Herbert when he reported to congress upon the cost of production of armor, and also the material collected in pursuance of the investigation into the defective armor supplied some years ago by one of the firms.

The board has arranged for a visit to Bethlehem, and also to Carnegie's armor works. The Bethlehem will be visited Monday morning. Just how long a stay will be made there has not yet been settled, but from there the board will go to Carnegie's place near Pittsburg. Both of the armor makers have volunteered to admit the members of the board individually to the interior of the establishments, and to furnish all proper information called for, which removes an expected obstacle to the investigation.

Guest of the Sultan.

London, Aug. 10.—The visit which Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is accompanied by M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian premier, is paying the sultan, is now known to be on the latter's express invitation. It is understood to be due to the fact that preparations have been actually made for the declaration of Bulgarian independence at Rustchuk on August 14. The sultan, alarmed at the prospect, took this way of inducing Prince Ferdinand, if possible, to abandon the idea.

Moses Schloss.

New York, Aug. 10.—Moses Schloss died at his home in this city, aged 78 years. A native of Bavaria, he came to this country at an early age and established a dry goods business in Albany, N. Y. In 1849 Mr. Schloss went to St. Louis, where he remained for six months and then joined his three brothers, Benjamin, Frederick and Philip, who had gone to California, where they founded a dry goods business. Benjamin and Frederick withdrew from the firm in 1857 and Moses and Philip came to this city and founded the firm of Schloss Brothers, umbrellas and parasols.

OFFICIAL WARNING.

Secretary of the Interior Issues a Public Notice of Danger.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Secretary Bliss has taken cognizance of the rush to the Klondike gold fields, and has issued the following warning to the public:

"To whom it may concern:

"In view of information received at this department that 3000 persons with 2000 tons of baggage and freight are now waiting at the entrance to White pass in Alaska for an opportunity to cross the mountains to the Yukon river, and that many more are preparing to join them, I deem it proper to call the attention of all who contemplate making that trip to the exposure, privation, suffering and danger incident thereto at this advanced period of the season, even if they should succeed in crossing the mountains. To reach Dawson City when over the pass, 700 miles of difficult navigation on the Yukon river, without adequate means of navigation, will still be before them, and it is doubtful if the journey can be completed before the river is closed by ice.

"I am moved to draw public notice to these conditions by the gravity of the possible consequences to people detained in the mountainous wilderness during five or six months of an arctic winter, where no relief can reach them, however great the need.

"C. N. Bliss,
"Secretary of the Interior."

ADDITIONAL VICTIMS.

Two More Steamers Left San Francisco for Alaska.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Two more steamers left today with miners bound for the Klondike fields. The Farrallon carried a small number of passengers and a large quantity of supplies, but expects to pick up more at Seattle and other Puget sound ports enroute to St. Michael.

The Humboldt did not sail until some hours later, but carried 75 passengers, who will be augmented at Seattle by about 100 others. Among her passengers was ex-Mayor W. D. Wood, of the latter place, who is at the head of the Yukon commercial company, which chartered the vessel for the purpose of transporting a specially prepared expedition.

KLONDIKE TELEGRAPH.

Expected Application from British Government Not Yet Received.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The state department has not yet received the application from the British government for permission to run a telegraph line through the United States territory connecting the gold fields of the Klondike with the outer world. It is said that the application will raise a new question only comparable to that which was involved in the establishment of the mixed mail route in Alaska which gave rise to so much talk.

POOR AND PLENTY.

Gallons of Whisky, Alcohol and Brandy Landed in Alaska.

Seattle, Aug. 10.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Dyea, August 4, says:

Although the United States statutes strictly prohibit the importation of liquor into Alaska for other purposes than for medicine, yet there are thousands of gallons of alcohol, whisky and brandy being landed every week. A large part of it is being shipped to the Klondike. The worst kind of whisky finds ready sale to Indians for $3 a bottle. The traffic is not restricted alone to this part of Alaska, but is common all along the coast. In almost every bay or nook of land where Indians live are sloops from which whisky is sold in abundance. At Dyea and Skaguay, as well as Juneau, Wrangel and Sitka, are found many saloons running wide open. The government issues them an internal revenue license and at the same time prohibits the importation and sale of liquors.

Steamer from Alaska Overdue.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 10.—The steamer Mexico from Alaska is now five days overdue, this being the seventeenth day since leaving here on the northern trip. If reports received by steamer Islander, which returned to Victoria this morning from Dyea, are true, the Mexico may yet be at Dyea, waiting until the beach is cleared to get room to discharge her freight, as it is said a great jam exists at Dyea.

The Steamer Sunk.

Victoria, Aug. 10.—The steamer Topeka, which arrived here tonight, reports that the steamer Mexico, on August 5, while going into Dixon entrance from Sitka during a heavy fog at full speed struck West Devil's rock. After two hours the steamer sank in 500 feet of water, stern first. The captain exhibited great coolness, and with the officers did everything that was possible. The passengers and crew were saved with their baggage in small boats. After rowing till midnight they arrived at Mettlakala. The time she struck is believed to have been 4 in the morning. The ship is a total loss. The passengers and crew are on the Topeka.

Warning from War Department.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Acting Secretary Ryan of the war department decided to issue an official warning to parties intending to go to the Alaska gold fields, telling of the dangers to be encountered and the difficulties involved. The circular will be based upon information which has come to the department since the rush started.

Gold of Solomon.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 10.—A. B. and I. G. Caswell have brought in $1000 in gold taken out in a short time on a tributary of the Middle Solomon, hitherto an unexplored region. The gold was obtained by washing the decomposed surface of a porphyry mountain which they say all carries gold in paying quantities.

Brazilian Crops.

London, Aug. 11.—According to a dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres, the wool crop is officially reported as being superior in quantity and quality to that of 1896; sowing wheat and flax are 50 per cent. better than a year ago, and the grain is described as in splendid condition. The weather is reported as favorable, but there is some fear of a visitation of locusts.

English Crop Prospects.

London, Aug. 11.—The Times in an article dealing with the English crop prospects, says:

The long drouth and the recent storms have considerably diminished the earlier prospects of fine crops; but the net result of the reports and figures before us seem to indicate a harvest of fair quantity and quality.

Three Killed by Lightning.

Lancaster, Tex., Aug. 10.—Lightning struck and killed N. O. Lowry, his son, and A. M. Wright here this morning. They took refuge from the rain in Wright's barn. After the storm was over all three were found dead.

[illegible]

Desperate Encounter [illegible] Prisoners.

FOUR MEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Young Desperado Fatally Shot and His Brother Badly Wounded—Two of the Prison Guards Shot by the Brothers in Their Attempt to Escape—Number of Shots Exchanged During the Encounter.

Boston, Aug. 10.—While attempting to escape from the state prison at Charlestown, just before noon today, Herbert Willis, the young Taunton desperado, who was recently sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Fred N. Strange, was fatally injured and his brother Everitt, who assisted him in his break for liberty, was seriously wounded by the guards. Two of the latter were wounded by the Willis brothers.

Everitt Willis was removed to the Massachusetts general hospital, where it was found that he had been shot in the head and neck.

Herbert Willis, who is in the prison hospital, was shot twice in the head. The two guards who were hurt were Turnkey E. F. Darling, who was shot in the thigh and cut about the head, and Yard Officer Abbott, who was also cut about the head by blows, thought to have been delivered by the revolvers in the hands of the desperadoes.

A Sudden Attack.

Everitt Willis arrived at the prison this forenoon to pay a monthly visit to his brother. He was admitted by the usual officials. Herbert was escorted to the guard room to meet him. At the time Officer Whitham and Turnkey Darling were in the rotunda with Yard Officer Abbott, Officer Townsend and others near by.

The Willis brothers had been conversing in a low tone, sitting apart from the others in the guard room, for about half an hour, when Officer Whitham saw the visitor pass a revolver to his brother and spring towards Turnkey Darling, the intention being to secure his keys. Whitham rushed to Darling's assistance and as he did so the Willis brothers opened fire. One bullet struck Darling in the thigh. Seeing the desperate nature of the affair, Whitham returned the fire but missed.

Both Brothers Wounded.

Officer Abbott, who came through the door in the guard room at the same instant, saw the trouble and grappled with Edward Willis and a second, later Officer Benjamin, who was on duty in one of the wings, fired a shot through the bars, wounding Everitt Willis in the head.

Meanwhile Herbert Willis had fired several shots from his revolvers to which the officers responded using great care not to hit the other visitors. A shot from the revolver of Officer Whitham took effect in Herbert's head, while one from Darling's pistol found lodgment in the back of the murderer's head.

Herbert Willis was then secured and removed from the scene. Everitt Willis was also taken away and the officers, nearly all of whom bore some mark of the affair, were given prompt medical attention. It is thought none of them will suffer seriously except possibly Darling, who is of advanced age.

Herbert Willis is in a precarious condition. His brother, though seriously wounded, it is thought, has a chance of recovering.

Fighting with Desperadoes.

Williamson, W. Va., Aug. 10.—Wild stories are being circulated about the officers who are trying to capture "Cap" Hatfield, the desperado who escaped last week from jail. The Hatfields are said to be strongly ensconced in a mountain pass and to have recently killed Deputy Sheriff Johnson and four other deputies, but none of these reports are confirmed. The officers are in hot pursuit, and Judge Doolittle insists on the sheriff capturing Hatfield at any cost or risk. It is believed there have been encounters but nothing definite can be learned.

CORN FOR INDIA.

Steamer City of Everett Arrived Safe in Calcutta.

New York, Aug. 10.—The following cablegram has just been received:

"Calcutta, Aug. 10.—City of Everett arrived safe and sound, her cargo in good condition. Met Bishop Thoburn. Arrangements for distribution perfect. Cargo is more acceptable than expected.

"Hobbs."

Rev. R. G. Hobbs sailed from San Francisco June 12 on the whaleback steamer City of Everett, in charge of a cargo of corn given to India famine sufferers by the people of the United States. He will now turn the cargo over to the inter-denominational missionary committee of which Bishop Thoburn, of the Methodist Episcopal church, is chairman, and it will be systematically apportioned among the missionaries of all Protestant denominations in the famine districts for distribution among the suffering natives.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

Gold Premium at 128 and May Go Still Higher.

City of Mexico, Aug. 10.—The gold premium reached 128 today and many believe it will go higher before the reaction begins. Rumors that the government is about to take measures to put the country on a gold basis are contradicted.

Among importers there is apprehension, but it is generally agreed that if dollars fall to 40 cents and could be kept there for ten years the country would speedily adjust itself to this condition of affairs. The stocks of foreign goods are not heavy, and will have to be slowly and carefully replenished. All orders are reduced to a minimum.

The Notary Ignored.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Acting upon the advice of his attorneys, Messrs. Reddy, Campbell and Matson, Sheriff Whalen today decided not to execute the committment issued by Notary L. D. Craig ordering Managing Editor A. W. Lawrence and Business Manager T. T. Williams, of the Examiner, imprisoned in the county jail until they answered certain questions relating to the libel suit instituted against them and W. R. Hearst by Claus Spreckels.

Saw a Collapsed Balloon.

London, Aug. 10.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen, Captain Mortensen, of the bark Ansagar, bound from Dunkirk to Onega, at the mouth of the Onega river, on the White sea, reports that on July 13, when about two days' sail east of North Cape, the northernmost point of Europe, then being in Arctic waters, he saw a collapsed balloon, which [illegible] Herr Andree's.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

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The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1897.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS AND FREE SPEECH.

A great amount of newspaper prominence has been given to the resignation of President Andrews of Brown university and the causes which led to it. The subject has been pretty thoroughly discussed and for the most part, on both sides, with a bitterness which has somewhat obscured the really vital points at issue. The contention of the men who asked for the president's resignation was that Mr. Andrews was a teacher and expounder of an essentially vicious and immoral doctrine, to-wit, that of free silver coinage, and furthermore that by so doing he was impairing the success of the university by crippling its financial resources from donations and otherwise. On the other hand the defenders of President Andrews have been insisting upon the privilege of free thought and of free speech with an emphasis which is not altogether disinterested.

The fundamental question is simply as to what person or body is the real head of the university. If it is the president he has the right to say what he pleases and to do what he pleases during the term of his incumbence, as well as a more general right to think what he pleases at all times. We do not understand that this latter right has at any time been called in question. If the headship of the university is lodged in the board of trustees, then they have the right to demand that the president of the institution, who is the chief executive officer shall conform outwardly to the theories which are considered essential to the welfare of the university. There is nothing unreasonable in such a position as will be readily seen by an illustration of a theory which is outside the region of actual current discussion. For example there is nothing inherently vicious about the idea that the earth is flat or that the sun revolves around it, and yet a man who taught such views would be considered unfit for a position at the head of an educational institution. It may be urged that the rotundity of the earth is an established scientific truth while the coinage question is still under discussion, but that brings us simply again to the question, is it for the president or the trustees to decide what subjects may be publicly advocated by the president without injury to the interests of the university.

It ought not to be forgotten that the present discussion concerns an institution whose permanent endowment as well as its current revenue comes largely from private and denominational sources. In the case of the university supported by the state from public taxation the case would be different. There indeed the fullest measure of freedom should be allowed and yet in Colorado for example, the president of the state university could hardly expect to retain his position if he made a regular practice of delivering speeches and of writing articles in favor of the single gold standard. President Andrews' case has a close similitude to some of the recent heresy trials. Heresy is not immorality, it is not always error; it is a variation from an established standard. Any set of men who believe in a doctrine not essentially vicious have a perfect right to establish a church, a society or a college for the purpose of promoting that principle or system of principles, and a perfect right to establish and maintain any test of loyalty that they desire.

Whether this is the best way to run a university and whether an institution conducted on this plan has a claim to be called a university is a different question entirely. The Brown trustees have publicly advertised that they consider the advocacy of free silver coinage absurd if not immoral. The student who enters Brown university may expect that so far as this question is concerned, it will be treated as a settled affair. Whether this will pay, in the narrow or the broad sense is for the trustees to decide and they have decided it.

Fortunately for the American people the right of free speech does not depend upon any board of trustees. The day has passed when the shutting of a church door or the vacation of a professor's chair could deprive a man of the means of livelihood or the opportunity to study and to publish the truth. The trustees of Brown have not denied the right of free thought, of free speech or of free instruction. They have not the power to do this. No man and no set of men can do it, and we are glad that it is so.

PREMIER CANOVAS.

The importance of the event of Premier Canovas' assassination depends very largely upon whether a man can be found to take his place. Canovas was the main support of the present monarchy. He was responsible for placing Alfonso on the Spanish throne; it was largely through his efforts that the dynasty has been maintained thus far. Canovas was recognized as the foremost of Spanish statesmen. His task was always a most difficult one. Of late it has become apparently impossible. This fact kept Canovas in office. No one was willing to undertake what this man was doing, the hopeless task of uniting Spain's hostile factions in the face of disasters abroad and impending catastrophe at home. No one was willing to be responsible for what could only be delayed and could not be avoided. To fill such a place is well nigh impossible. After Canovas, the deluge.

The world's horror of the anarchist will be intensified by the assassination. Unreasoning, undiscriminating, unmerciful hatred of authority is the anarchist's creed in practice. A foreign refugee winning a subsistence for his miserable life through the hospitality of a foreign land, strikes down the head of the government whose guest he is, the one man who represents not the empty [illegible] honors of an effete monarchy, but the real head of the people, risen by his own efforts and genius from humble station, selected through the forms of constitutional government. Anarchy is madness. It is the limit of degeneracy. It is lawlessness pushed to the extreme, the lawlessness which would strike at the first principle of man's progress, the principle of co-operation. There is the tradition of a poison so fierce and so terrible that it causes the particles of matter to fall apart. That is anarchy in the body politic, the hatred of law, the hatred of order, the hatred of authority. Anarchy is often misrepresented, it is almost always diluted to a considerable extent. Its essence is deadly, its effect harmful wherever and to whatever degree it is found. The thorough-going anarchist deserves and should receive as little consideration as a mad dog.

America joins with the whole civilized world in the horror and detestation of the crime of assassination. No circumstances can justify it. It is not even war. It is cowardly, mean, unmanly assassination. Our sympathy for Canovas and for the Spanish nation will be tempered by their relation to the struggling people of Cuba. Canovas was the impersonation of the Spanish government and of the Spanish people in the rule or ruin policy towards Cuba. We cannot forget even at this moment the horrors of the long struggle in the unhappy isle. We cannot forget the patriotic men who have died, the women and the little children who have suffered, who are suffering and dying today because Spain's right to tax and to oppress was denied. In that larger view which belongs to all great events Canovas' responsibility for Cuban massacres has come to rest upon his own head, and the weight has crushed him. Thousands of men have gladly given their lives on the battle fields and amid prison horrors that Cuba might be delivered, and is it not worth while that Spain's premier should perish if bloodshed in Cuba is thereby to cease?

THE CARNIVAL AND THE GAZETTE.

The Gazette expects that the carnival of 1897 in Colorado Springs will surpass all previous local efforts in that line. We believe that it will be the biggest, finest, most gorgeous, beautiful, magnificent and successful pageant ever seen in this city. We believe that there is a more general interest in the carnival than there ever was before, and that there will be more participants in the grand floral parade, which is the central event of the three days' programme. We expect that every person in Colorado Springs except those who are kept out of it by sickness or disability will have some share, either as spectator or participant in the great and only Colorado Springs Flower Carnival.

And we expect—and this is what is perhaps most important from the standpoint of the Gazette—that every one, after having seen or participated in the events of carnival week, will want to read about them in the newspaper, and probably to send a few copies away to friends who have not been fortunate enough to be in Colorado Springs through the great and important week.

And that is why the Gazette is making special preparations for reporting and publishing the carnival proceedings. It is what Gazette readers want, and for that reason it is what the Gazette readers must have. And what the Gazette expects to do is this:

In the first place there will be a handsome lithographed cover with an artistic design suitable to the occasion and printed in the three carnival colors. This will be issued with the regular edition on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, and furnished to regular subscribers of the Gazette without extra charge. Then in the reading matter it will be the aim of the Gazette to give the best, most complete and most accurate description of the different events at the earliest possible moment. The principal events of the carnival come late in the afternoon or early in the evening, and as the Gazette will spare neither trouble nor expense in this matter, it will be able to accomplish its object to the satisfaction of both readers and publishers.

Finally, the Gazette has made arrangements for a series of illustrations of the principal features of the carnival, not by one person, but by several, which will give a larger number of illustrations of greater variety and more promptly than could otherwise be arranged. These illustrations will be timely as well as accurate and will add greatly to the account of the carnival.

The three numbers of the daily for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, will contain the events of the carnival complete. The "carnival edition" of a single paper containing all the carnival matter, will not be issued this year, as it has been found better to devote the resources of the paper to getting out a daily edition in completest form at the earliest possible moment. It will be necessary, therefore, for those who desire the full account of the carnival week for themselves or to send away, to get the three papers of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Advance orders for these may now be left at the Gazette business office.

HAWAIIAN ARBITRATION.

If the Hawaiian-Japanese arbitrator is to be a European monarch no better selection could be made than King Leopold of Belgium. The question at issue is a very simple one, and there ought not to be any difficulty in arriving at a decision. Under the treaty concluded between the two countries Japanese subjects were entitled to certain rights. Among these the Japanese claimed that of free immigration into the Hawaiian islands and settlement there. In accordance, as they claimed, with their treaty rights, numerous parties of Japanese entered the Hawaiian islands and were employed as laborers upon the plantations. But the government of Hawaii became suspicious of their visitors. There were too many of them, and suspicion was aroused that these immigrants had an ulterior motive which was nothing less than to gain control of the islands by sheer force of numbers. To put a stop to the evil the Hawaiian authorities adopted a policy which finally resulted in the sending back to Japan of one or more shiploads of immigrants who were all ready to land on Hawaiian shores. The Japanese government remonstrated against what they considered to be a violation of their treaty rights, demanding, first, an indemnity for the injury [illegible] an assurance that the act would not be repeated.

The questions to be considered by the arbitrator, therefore, are: the rights of Japan under the treaty; the right of Hawaii to exclude undesirable Japanese immigrants, and, if Japan's rights have been violated, the amount of indemnity to which she is entitled. As to the demand of Japan for an assurance that the act will not be repeated, that is something that she is not likely to get. Such an assurance would be an invitation to open and wholesale invasion of the island, an invasion peaceful in its nature to be sure, but not less certain in its results. If Japanese rights under the present treaty are what the Japanese claim the interests of Hawaii require the immediate and complete abrogation of that treaty.

It will be noticed that the United States is not concerned in the matter in any direct way. In case of annexation we claim that the treaty would be abrogated without further action, and it is this claim which is set forth as one reason for the Japanese protest against annexation.

SHERMAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

If we may judge the present secretary of state by what his enemies say of him, the foreign interests of the United States have been entrusted to an old man trembling on the brink of the grave, and unfit physically and mentally for his great trust. They say his failing mind is no longer equal to the emergencies of his high office, that his memory no longer suffices for that virtue of apparent consistency which is the moral specialty of statesmen, while proper reticence regarding matters of state has given place to a garrulousness characteristic of senility and as mortifying to his friends as it is instructive to his enemies. They say that Secretary Sherman is the star mistake of the McKinley administration, that his appointment was due simply to a desire to make a place for Hanna in the United States senate, and that the interests of the United States are suffering because of the payment of a political debt.

There is a better way to judge Secretary Sherman. Whatever may be the personal condition or circumstances of the man, the official is to be judged solely by the results of his official actions. Considered in this way the secretary is a shining success, who could not well be improved upon. There has seldom been a time when more questions were pressing upon the American department of state for immediate consideration and settlement than at the beginning of the McKinley administration. The conduct of foreign affairs under the Cleveland administration was in the majority of cases a conspicuous failure. Many important questions had been shuffled and dallied with until diplomatic resource and diplomatic patience were almost exhausted, while others had been settled in such a way that they could not possibly stay settled. To this legacy of weakness and mistakes Secretary Sherman succeeded. In a short space of time he has accomplished a marvelous amount. The American consular and diplomatic service has been reorganized, as is the custom upon a change of administration. This of itself is a task of herculean proportions and one that might well engage the state department for the first half year of an administration to the exclusion of all other matters. In addition the state department has opened the way to the bimetallic commissioners; they may not be successful, but they have come much nearer success than was believed to be possible. England has abandoned her refusal to reconsider the seal question, and Japan and Russia will join in an international conference to settle this long pending and vexatious question. There has been a complete revolution in the treatment of the Spanish-Cuban question and the injection of a little firmness into our dealings with Spain has done wonders in securing the rights of Americans in Cuba. Trials have been secured and prisoners released until at the present time the only Americans in Spanish prisons, said to be less than half a dozen in number, are those captured with arms in their hands, fighting against the Spanish troops. A new treaty with Hawaii providing for the annexation of the islands has been negotiated and is now in the hands of the senate, with good prospects for its ratification. In other matters of lesser importance the policy of peace with honor has everywhere been carried out. The American interests have been upheld and American rights maintained.

If this result has been accomplished by a feeble-minded old man who has only sense enough to leave the administration of his department to trained subordinates, it seems that this is a very good way to run the state department, and one that is liable to make Secretary Sherman's fame as a statesman.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

To the devotees of the great American game the past season has been full of interest, while at the present time the race for the championship is very close and entirely undecided. The result of Saturday's game, in which the last year's champions were beaten by the Bostons was to send the Baltimores back to third place, while the distance that separates the three leading clubs is so small that their positions may readily be reversed at any time. On Saturday night the score stood, Boston 69.0, Cincinnati 66.3, Baltimore 65.1.

The games of the coming week will go far towards deciding the final result. Boston has the hardest programme of any of the three leaders. It includes six games with the New York Giants who are now fourth on the list. Three of the games will be played in Boston and three in New York. The Giants have been putting up a very strong game recently and ought to win at least two games of the series.

Baltimore has an easier path. They will play three games at Brooklyn and three games at Philadelphia. Brooklyn now stands ninth on the list of clubs and has been playing poorly of late. Baltimore ought to win all of the games with the trolley-dodgers. Philadelphia is now sixth on the list and has been losing more games than she has won of late. In the recent series at Baltimore, Philadelphia won one out of three.

Cincinnati apparently has the easiest work cut out for the present week. In addition to the Sunday game with Louisville only four games are scheduled, two against St. [illegible] against Chicago. Cincinnati ought to win all four of these. St. Louis is a judging. Chicago is a more worthy adversary. The up-shoot of Anson's foundlings has been a feature of recent baseball history and the beer-bossers will have to play their prettiest to keep their record clean. If they succeed in doing so next Sunday's score will probably show Cincinnati at the head of the list.

There is no doubt as to which club will wear the leather medal of the league. St. Louis has distanced all competitors for a safe place at the foot of the list, and is out of reach of her nearest neighbor, Washington. St. Louis' record for the first half of the season has seldom been approached, and very rarely rose above 20 per cent. Of late she has been doing a little better, but it seems hardly possible that any other club can oust her from her position.

ENGLAND'S NEW TARIFF POLICY.

The denunciation of the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium is a notice sent by England to those countries that England will no longer agree to give them as favorable rates as may be accorded to other nations. So long as the present treaties continue this must be done, under the "most favored nation" clause and without any special agreements.

The short dispatch printed yesterday morning explains the reason why this is done, and at the same time gives the key to England's present foreign policy. In a word England has decided to build up her trade relations with other colonies at the expense, if necessary, of her commerce with other nations of the world. This action is taken by request of the colonies themselves and in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the recent meeting of colonial premiers in London at the time of the jubilee celebration. England proposes to extend special favors to the products of Canada, Australia and the Cape, and in return these colonies pledge themselves to tariff concessions towards England which they do not give to other nations. Were England still a strictly free trade nation, as some people suppose, an arrangement of this kind would be impossible, for any tariff concession naturally supposes a tariff schedule in the first place. Not only that, but any concessions to the interests of the colonies would seem to require preferential duties upon those agricultural and raw material schedules which have long been regarded as the very center of the British non-productive tariff system.

It is a significant fact that the first movement of the new policy should be directed against Belgium and Germany, for it is the manufacturers of those two nations which have been most damaging to British commercial interests in the past few years. By the superiority of cheapness alone they have made serious inroads in the British trade throughout the world, and have even established themselves in the English home market, causing at first disgust and then a very serious alarm in the minds of patriotic Englishmen. The action of England is not a sentimental one. It is a measure of self-preservation in the face of a serious and pressing danger.

NO LIMITS TO GOLD PRODUCTION.

It seems to be a law of nature almost without exception, that increased demand means an increased supply. Even in those things whose product appears fixed, where even the human race needs an additional supply for its needs nature seems somehow to find a way for providing for their necessities. No more notable instance of the kind ever happened than in the case of gold mining for the past two years. It would seem as though Mother Earth herself had set herself to the task of producing gold to supply the damages brought about by the mistaken abandonment of silver as a money metal. Old mines have increased their products, new mines have been discovered in old districts, new processes have greatly increased the product and decreased the cost of production, while the world is still ringing with the chorus of discovery of mines of fabulous wealth in some of the newest and most inaccessible parts of the globe. Within a month we have chronicled Klondyke, Mexico, Peru and China as the localities of wonderful discoveries, while Colorado, California, New Mexico and other Rocky mountain states seem never to tire of announcing new stores of wealth.

About two years ago, while the silver excitement was at its height, a gentleman of wide knowledge, a former resident of this city attracted some attention by the statement that the silver deposits of the world were much more easily exhaustible than those of gold. He predicted the discovery of immense deposits of the yellow metal, and argued from this that the bimetallic basis was a much more stable measure of values than either metal alone. So far events seem to justify his views. We know that gold production has taken an enormous increase and the extent and limit of that increase is not to be determined as yet.

We who live next to Cripple Creek would certainly hesitate to set a limit to the productive powers of any one of the mountain counties of this state. People who have seen a cow pasture produce a million a month are not in any hurry to say how many Cripple Creeks remain undiscovered in Colorado. There are undoubtedly many mines and districts yet to be discovered in this state, while the possibilities of the four great continents and of Australia are incalculable. It will take many millions to relieve the gold famine, but the most serious dangers from it now appear to be in a way to be relieved.

A JAPANESE SCHEME.

The sudden turn in the Japanese complication is a most disconcerting. After having strenuously denied that the United States had nothing whatever to do with the relations between Japan and Hawaii, the Japanese turn square around and insist that as a preliminary to any arrangement for the arbitration of existing differences between those two countries, the United States must guarantee that Hawaii will carry out the judgment of the arbitrators. As first sight this would appear like an admission of all that the United States has claimed. If we are to appear as the guarantor of the Hawaiian foreign relations, we are surely recognized as the suzerain of that country, while the matter of annexation is a mere matter of detail affecting only Hawaii and the United States. But it will not do to believe that Japan has abandoned her contest against annexation. It is much more likely that the present proposition is an attempt to drag the United States into the arbitration of our own claim to Hawaii. It would be a marvelously clever stroke of diplomacy if under such a pretext the Japanese could bring the annexation of the islands to the United States within the jurisdiction of an international tribunal. We have claimed that Japan has nothing whatever to do with our relations to Hawaii, but if we are to be drawn into a scheme of arbitration it is difficult to say where its limits would be drawn.

The American diplomats are not likely to be caught in such a trap. There is no reason whatever why there should be three parties to the arbitrations of the claims urged by Japan against Hawaii. The islands are still nominally at least an independent power, and as such the United States is not concerned in the settlement of this matter. It is true that annexation is pending and that its accomplishment is growing more likely with each passing day, but if the United States comes into the matter at all it must be to the exclusion of Hawaii. If Japan wishes to treat with us as the sovereign power of the Hawaiian islands, she will have to wait until after the ratification of the treaty of annexation.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

The school district treasurer, who is also the county treasurer, has done a good thing in furnishing for publication the statement showing the exact financial condition of this district, together with its receipts and expenditures for the past year. These are figures that it has not always been easy to get in the past, and to this fact have been due some, at least, of the criticisms directed against the school board.

The total expenditures for the year amount to $125,896.07, including $34,056.99 for permanent improvements. Of the total, $70,000 was expended for direct school expenses, the remainder being devoted to interest and similar charges.

The total indebtedness of the district amounts to $234,000, of which $55,000 is in outstanding warrants and $179,000 in bonded indebtedness. To offset this there is a cash balance in the treasurer's hands of $5,000, and due to the district from delinquent taxes $60,700.

It would be well if every taxpayer of the district would take the trouble to look over the figures as published in yesterday's Gazette. They show very clearly how the school money is being used, and how much. When the rapid growth of the district and the necessity for constant increases in expenses and equipments are considered, the showing made is a favorable one. With good schools it is unavoidable that we should be in debt, and we are not as badly in debt as we might be.

Among all the geographical abominations one of the worst is the name Sandwich Islands. Every time it is used it gives strength to a preposterous claim to fame as baseless as any title that England might assert to the islands themselves. The English lord was a naval officer who had nothing to do with the discovery of the islands. Even the Encyclopedia Brittanica does not indorse the name Sandwich, and under that heading gives only the note, "see Hawaiian Islands." There is no such place as the Sandwich islands and no American can use the name without betraying his ignorance or his lack of patriotism or both.

The first step of the Republicans of El Paso county towards the campaign of '97 is a good one. No more enthusiastic worker for the success of the party could be found than Mr. Platt, and his appointment was decidedly the best that could have been made. We refrain from further comment at the present time. Just now Mr. Platt, in common with 99 per cent. of the people of Colorado Springs, is thinking and talking carnival, and has neither time nor opportunity for politics.

The reply of the British government to the American monetary commissioners is unfortunate, but it is not disastrous. There is no reason why the British government should not have given a flat refusal if it had been inclined to do so, and we still have hopes that good may come from the efforts of the American commissioners.

The increase in value of the agricultural products of this country for 1897 over last year is estimated at $500,000,000. The increase in the wheat crop alone is estimated at from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 as compared with last year.

Canadians are having an unnecessary amount of worry about the exclusion of American laborers. What the Dominion chiefly needs from all accounts is a back-stop of some kind to prevent her own immigrants from getting out into the states.

The expenses of the Colorado Springs carnival are met by the sale of seats in the grand stand. If you have not a dollar that you are willing to spend for the welfare of the city, you are entitled to stand on the sidewalk and see the procession go by.

Time for making carnival arrangements is growing short. If you are not going to be in the parade, you will want a seat in the grand stand.

A Colorado Springs business man who discharged his office boy for using cigarettes remarked that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire.

A hundred impracticable schemes were rejected by the French exposition committee. What Paris seems to need is a Yankee.

One effect of the participation of outside towns in the carnival will be to put the home competitors on their mettle to do their best.

Czar and kaiser both declare that they desire the peace of Europe, and it's even betting as to which wants the biggest one.

Everything seems to be tending to the annexation of Hawaii. Even the New York World is heartily opposing it.

Do not forget to think of the carnival, and in thinking of the carnival, do not forget the Carnival Gazette.

A favorite style of obituary next winter will be: "John Smith—Klondyked."

Upon the Peak yesterday there was a whiteness that might be felt.

An abundance of grain and high prices is a death blow to Kansas Populism.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Noteworthy Opinions of Journals of the World.

Klondike and Other Names.

New York Sun.

The newspapers are printing, nowadays, an unusual number of place names in Alaska and the adjoining regions. Some of the most prominent names appear under a variety of spelling, for which, in most cases, there is really no good reason; for the orthography of Alaskan place names has, in recent years, received much attention from our geographers, and especially from our government board on geographic names, which, in all our government maps and other publications at least, has brought order out of the great confusion in Alaskan nomenclature.

Mr. Goodrich of our geological survey party, which studied the Yukon gold fields last year, has written to the Sun that the still unpublished report of the party gives "Clondike" as the name of the river that is now the center of interest. When the editor of the Geological survey documents has the report ready for publication, it is safe to say the name will not begin with a capital C. Klondike is the white man's version of an Indian expression, and in the hundreds of Indian and foreign names in Alaska and elsewhere upon whose spellings the board on geographic names has passed since 1890, there is not one name in which the letter C has been used except to represent to the soft sound of that letter. The orthographic rules of the board, printed on page 9 of its first report, say that in foreign and aboriginal names "C is always soft and has nearly the sound of S, as in Celebes," and "K should always be used for the hard C."

Some of our newspapers spell the name "Klondyke," using "y" as a vowel. This is entirely contrary to the precept and practice of all the leading geographical societies and of our board. In none of the spellings of the hundreds of Indian names which have in recent years been unified in our government publications has the letter Y been employed as a vowel; and the rule of the board says that "Y is always a consonant, as in 'yard,' and therefore should not be used for the vowel I."

The purpose in all proper spellings of aboriginal words is to convey, approximately, the native sound. In accordance with the best geographical usage at home and abroad, the name of the river which is now on every one's tongue should be spelled "Klondike."

The rule with regard to the letter C of course applies in the case of such names as Chilkoot Pass and Chilkat Pass, these spellings being the prescribed usage in all our official publications, though just now, both names are being widely misspelled in the newspaper press.

For about eight years the orthographic rules adopted by the leading geographical societies have agreed in rejecting the possessive case in many names. Baffin's Bay and Hudson's Bay, for instance, no longer appear in geographical periodicals nor on the best maps. Baffin Bay and Hudson Bay is the accepted usage. The rule applying to this matter, adopted by our board on geographic names is: "The possessive form should be avoided whenever it can be done without destroying the euphony of the name, or changing its descriptive application." So "Cook Inlet" and "St. Michael" now appear in all our government publications, though "Cook's Inlet" and "St. Michael's are still current in many newspapers.

The rules adopted by the various sources of geographical authority have, within a few years, greatly lessened the confusion due to various spellings of the same place names. The evil is by no means abolished yet, but the tendency is toward uniformity in geographical orthography based upon common sense principles.

The Adaptiveness of the Jew.

North American Review.

If the critic of Judaism desires to gauge that religion accurately, he must familiarize himself with the history of the Jew in every land; he must follow the devious windings of his record east and west. He must account for that marvellous vitality which has been his preservative, and the unexampled adaptiveness which made the Jew at home, whether he saw the Guadalquivir or the Vistula at his feet, the Thames or the Euphrates, amid the orange groves of Sicily or the plains of Arabia—an adaptiveness which he still displays as settler in Australia, South Africa, or the Argentine. The critical inquirer, too, should ascertain the Jew's record in the lands of his dispersion and his relation to the state, however insecure his right of domicile. Did the Jew originally seek a Ghetto, or was it not an enforced seclusion as if he were contamination and needed to be kept aloof from the rest of mankind? Did the Jew avoid society and mingle only with his special clan, or was not that exclusiveness fostered and maintained by civil and ecclesiastical enactment? Was the Jew always a dealer in old clo', a money lender, the pawnbroker of humanity? The French Cremieux and James Darmesteter, the English George Jessel and Moses Montefiore, the Dutch Dodefrol and Josef Israels, the German Edward Lasker and Berthold Auerbach, the Russian Rubinstein and Antokolski, George Brandes in Denmark, Luigi Luzzati in Italy, Emma Lazarus in America, are names of our time, who are successors of illustrious leaders centuries ago in varied fields. Jews who served the state under caliph, king and pontiff, who aided powerfully in the revival of learning, the discoveries of science, in the dissemination of knowledge and literature. The true student of Jewish history, too must become acquainted with the inner life of the Jew and the history of the synagogue's development, its devotional and intellectual range, the growth and ramification of Jewish law and custom, which became burden and blessing both, a crown as well as a yoke.

Palmyra Island.

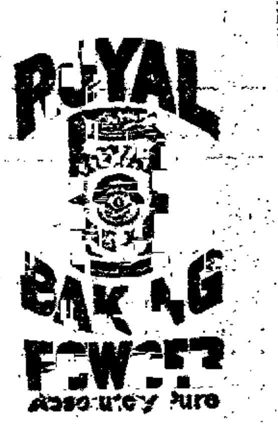
New York Tribune.

The raising of the British flag over Palmyra island is a matter which may properly be inquired into, but which certainly affords no present reason for jumping excitedly up and down and filling the suffering summer air with noise. It is said that Hawaii claims the island. If that be so, and if the claim be found valid it will doubtless be maintained and respected, even to the removal of the British flag. It will be remembered that that flag was once raised over the Hawaiian islands themselves, and was, at the instance of the United States, withdrawn with a promise that it should not be put up again; and there was no war over it, either. On the other hand, if the Hawaiian claim be not substantiated, there seems to be no good reason why Great Britain should not have the island as well as anybody else. It is, in fact, officially stated in London that Great Britain's present occupation of the island is no new thing, but that she has claimed and actually possessed it for the last 10 years. In the absence of convincing proof to the contrary, that statement will be generally accepted as true.

Upon the face of it, indeed, the British case appears to be a strong one. Palmyra island is not, geographically, one of the Hawaiian group. It is separated from the latter by 1,000 miles of open sea. It is one of the Central Polynesian sporades, most of which are on the best maps marked as belonging to the United States. This country has been in the habit of occupying them as it pleased, getting all the guano and other merchandise it could from them and then abandoning them again. That seems to have been what it did some years ago with Palmyra island. Some of the larger islands of the group have, however, been deemed worthy of permanent holding, though not by the United States. Thus Fanning, Malden and Starbuck islands, with their good Yankee names, have long been British territory, and Washington, Christmas and Jervis islands have more recently been placed under the same flag. These are much nearer to Palmyra island than Hawaii is, Washington being only 150 and Fanning only 250 miles away, and they all belong unmistakably to the same geographical group, and are entirely separate from the Hawaiian system.

If the Hawaiian government has any valid claim to Palmyra island it will doubtless make it known, and the United States government, following its ancient policy, will benevolently interest itself in the maintenance thereof. But at the moment of going to press there seems to be no good reason for declaring a blockade of the British coast, nor even for biting one's thumb at the Lion and the Unicorn.

The Royal—White and Pure as the Driven Snow.



Street Car Etiquette.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is not often that questions of etiquette are started in Boston. It is the culture of of that city and the correct, although sometimes verbose, language that is used by all its people which commands attention. But an order which has just been issued to the conductors of the trolley cars which run between Boston and Lynn is likely to provoke much discussion. Heretofore they have been in the habit of addressing women passengers as "lady;" but they have been ordered to discontinue this practice in future and use the word "Madame" as a preliminary to any remarks they may feel called upon to make. It matters not whether the person addressed may be the girl of Bashful 15 or the matron of sober 50, "Madame" is the word, and none other.

While it is true that the word "Madame" is not primarily English, and that it is, strictly speaking, applied only to married women, yet the use of the word "lady" has been sadly perverted. Originally it meant the opposite of "lord," and was always used in speaking of the damsel to whom some gallant knight was paying court. But now we have saleslady, and foreladyand ladies' rooms, and ladies' shoes, and ladies' hats, just as indiscriminately as we have gents' shirts and gents' neckties. The word "lady" has also invaded the realm of song, and every day we can hear some street urchin whistling or warbling the fact that "my girl is a high-born lady."

After all, what is the matter with the word 'woman?" Lustre and sentiment surround it, it touches the tenderest chords of humanity, it is entwined with the heart and the home. It may be incongruous to call a single woman "Madame" but their is something more vigorous and refining about its use than that of "lady." The Lynn and Boston street car directors have builded better than they knew if their order succeeds in getting people to realize that a "woman" to a "lady" is as "Ossa to a wart."

That is a fine point in theology which the Hod-Hoisting Engineers' union has propounded to Bishop Potter—"If a church or cathedral be built by non-union men, should it be attended by union worshippers?" The matter is not so simple as it might look. A sense of peace—peace "with myself, the world, and Thee," as the hymn says—is essential to the spirit of true worship. But how could a union worshipper be at peace with the world, or even with himself, when within walls which unhallowed non-union hands had reared? Such a man would come under the Scriptural injunction bidding worshippers who have aught against their brother to go first and be reconciled to him—in this case, to go out and revile him as a "scab" and take his job away from him. The Hod-Hoisters do well to call attention to these matters, and a stanch upholder of trades unions like Bishop Potter will find it hard to say why churches should not wear the union label, as well as bread and shoes. Here is a great chance, undoubtedly, to bring the masses to church. Let everything about the sacred edifice be guaranteed strictly union-made: let the Scripture letter be slightly altered so as to read, "Except the Union build the house, they labor in vain that build it," and the problem would be solved. At any rate, if workingmen do not flock to the cathedral of St. John the Divine, when it is completed, their excuse and justification will be before the world—non-union men were employed in constructing it. Moreover, they can truthfuly say that they warned the ecclesiastical authorities in time.—(New York Evening Post.

Comments and Clippings.

The annual value of the human hair exported from China is said to be about $500,000. It is taken from the heads of paupers, criminals and the dead.

There is a consistent Bryanite, 4 years old, near Coloma, Mich. He was asked by a Sunday-school worker why he did not go to Sunday school, and he said it was because there they were "allus hurrahin'" for Jesus, though they knew he was for Bryan.

The X rays are now used in the queen's kitchen. They are an instant and infallible detective of stray fish bones, plum stones and what not, that may accidentally get into the royal food. The ray lifts a great weight of responsibility from the cook's mind.—(What to Eat.

The great triumph achieved by Elenora Duse in Paris has prompted the councilmen of Venice to pay her homage in an unheard-of manner. In full session a vote of thanks of the councilmen of the city of Venice was tendered her, a born Venetian, for the fame she had achieved and which reflected so creditably upon her native city. This is the first time the council of Venice has ever taken any notice of an actor or actress born in Italy.—(Philadelphia Record.

A society has been formed in Rome under the name of "Society of Gregory the Great" for the purpose of reforming sacred music in Italian churches. It is proposed to abolish the features which are generally lending a worldly tinge to church music, and the reforms to be introduced will comprise the abolition of the engagement of female voices in the choirs and in solos, and the revival of many choral and instrumental masses which have been resting in the archives of Italian churches for many centuries. —(Philadelphia Record.

MINES STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS.

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Colorado Springs, Aug. 10.—Although there was a good deal of trading at the Mining Stock association this morning, it was hardly of a satisfactory nature, as on the first day of the week, and neither was it up to the average of the first six days of the month. The mines made a very good showing as far as quantity was concerned, but suffered considerably in price, with the silvers very prominent in this respect. The present condition of the market is hardly a surprise, as it was argued by many that the good showing of the last week would hardly be sustained, and that the time for the long looked for "boom" has not yet come.

Union was again the star seller of the day and was credited with a total of close upon 40,000 shares. It opened as strong as it closed yesterday, and started to sell at 28⅛, advancing at one time to as high as 27¾. Later in the call the price began to decline but it was not till near the close and only about 10,000 shares out of the total went below 27 cents. When the price did fall off, it did so in a very decided manner and at the close was going at 25½. The bears were very prominent in the trading in this stock, but had a hard time to beat the price down, and it is now reported that the shorts in Union are very heavy.

One of the strongest stocks of the call was Moon-Anchor, but it was credited with only a few hundred sales but advanced to 73 on a 500 lot. The favor in which the stock is held at the present time is undoubtedly due to the liberal dividends which are being declared and which at the present rate amount to two cents per share per month.

Portland continued weak, opening at 57, but advancing a couple of cents before the close of the call. Pharmacist remained about the same with 2500 sales at 9½. About the same remarks apply to Anaconda, Consolidated and Elkton.

Isabella was by no means a heavy trader, but sold to the extent of over 4000 shares at from 30½ to 31. The advance came towards the close of the call, and once again the favor in which the security is held was most pronounced.

The silvers were in very bad shape, Argentum-Juniata falling rapidly from 20¾ to 18, and Mollie Gibson hovering around 20 and never getting higher than 20¼. Less than 10,000 shares combined were traded in.

In the prospects Fanny Rawlings was again the prominent trader, and was credited with a total of 21,000 sales. The activity, however, was at the expense of prices, as it dropped no less than seven cents during the call. The two opening sales were consummated at 28, and the last 2000 sales changed hands at an even 21 cents.

Shipping Mines.

Argentum J.	17¾	19	4200
Anaconda	40	43½	560
Cripple C. Con.	9⅝	10⅛	2000
Elkton Con.	1.03½	1.04	100
Favorite	3¾	4⅞	....
Gold and Globe	2¼	....	....
Franklin Roby	12	13	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	7	10	....
Isabella	31	31⅛	4550
Isabella S.	30	30¾	....
Jack Pot	5½	6	....
Little	25	30	....
Mollie Gibson	20¼	21	4300
Moon Anchor	74	75	805
Pharmacist	9	9½	2500
Portland	59	59½	2600
Prince Albert	2¼	2⅝	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	5	....	....
Specimen	5	7	....
Theresa	....	....	....
Union	25⅝	25¾	39600
Work	5	4¼	6500

Prospects.

Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	3½	3⅝	5000
Banner	1⅝	1⅝	....
Bob Lee	060	070	....
Creede and C. C.	3½	3¾	....
C. C. G. Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	2⅞	3¼	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	2⅛	....
Franklin	040	060	....
Fanny Rawlings	20	21½	21000
Findley	1¼	1½	....
Good Hope	020	....	....
Hayden Gold	095	1	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	1¾	1⅞	....
Matoa	7	9¾	....
Marion Gold	025	040	....
Mount Rosa	....	8	2000
Mobile	1½	2	....
New Haven	1⅞	2	3000
Oriole	1	....	....
Pilgrim Con.	....	1⅞	....
Silver Gold	....	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1½	7000

Unlisted.

Buckhorn, 3500 at 2⅝.
Republic, 1000 at 3¾.
Emma Aimee, 10,000 at $8.50 and $9 per 1000.
Flower of the West, 3000 at 1⅝.
Gold King, 5000 at 40.
Gould, 2000 at 4¾.
Bankers, 1000 at 4⅞.
Fanny B., 1000 at 4½.

FANNY RAWLINGS FACTS.

In All Probability the Lessees Have Struck the Little Jonny's Rich Ore Chute.

The lessees on the Fanny Rawlings, Messrs. Taylor and Brunton, have reported to the company that they have opened up a rich body of ore which appears to be in place. The vein assays from three to 10 ounces and is 18 inches wide and the richer stuff is already being sacked.

The manager for the lessees reports that he has reason to believe that a continuation of the famous Little Jonny has been encountered. Insiders in this city who know the country appear to think that it is pretty much of a certainty.

The discovery was made at a depth of 260 feet from the surface and from this it is argued that only the smaller or upper Little Jonny chute has so far been encountered. The great mine has a much bigger body of ore at a greater depth, the veins being in a blanket formation, and as the Fanny Rawlings lessees have evidently encountered the one it is thought that it is only reasonable to believe that the other will also be found. The lower ore body is said to be a monster, and is reported to have been stoped on to a height of 40 feet, there being one body of ore in the mine as large as the Boston block in Denver.

The lessees have done a good deal of work on the Fanny Rawlings and have expended a good many thousand dollars on the property. The lease runs for another two years and they pay a flat royalty of 25 per cent. on all ores shipped.

Interest in Leadville.

(By Associated Press.)

Leadville, Colo., Aug. 7.—There is much excitement on the street and among mining men today over the developments in the Fanny Rawlings. The ore body since it has been opened up has greatly improved and this afternoon's assays are as high as seven ounces in gold. The chute was discovered in the 265-ft. level and at a distance of 185 feet from the line of the Little Jonny. It is generally believed by those who are familiar with Breece hill that the Fanny Rawlings has caught the continuation of the Little Jonny chute. Shipments from the new strike will commence next week.

Bangkok Directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bangkok-Cora Bell Mining company of Leadville held at the company's office in this city on Thursday last the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Louis H. Jackson, William Coovey, James H. Crandell, Louis Wagner, Percy Wilson, N. Q. Tanquary and Alex C. Foste.

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

Colorado Springs, Aug. 10.—Business at the Board of Trade and Mining exchange was good this morning and over 160,000 shares of stock changed hands. Most of this was in the cheaper stocks which can hardly be deemed entirely satisfactory from the brokers' point of view. The business was done, however, and once in a while the better class of stocks was traded in.

The heaviest trader of the day was Shannon, which sold to the extent of 39,000 shares. The disappointing stock sold at from $4.25 to $4.75 per thousand, closing stronger than it opened.

Another lively seller was Cleveland, which was credited with an even 30,000 sales at $1.50 per thousand. Ladessa was another good trader with over 20,000 sales at $4.75 and $5 per thousand.

Among the stocks selling at better figures than those closed above, Buckhorn is worthy of mention, it having closed with 5000 at 2⅜, while Flower of the West also made a good showing with 7000 sales at 1½ and 1⅝. Moon-Anchor developed considerable strength with a credit of 300 shares at 72½, and Work Theresa, Republic, Kimberley, Rattler and Ben Hur were all firm.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	3	6¼	....
Bankers	4	....	....
Blue Bird	....	5	....
Cripple C. Con.	9⅛	9⅜	....
Dante	....	6¼	....
Enterprise	4¾	....	....
Elkton Con.	1.02	....	....
El Paso Gold	28¼	31	....
Fannie B.	4½	4⅝	1000
Favorite	....	....	....
Garfield Grouse	4⅝	....	....
Gold Standard	....	....	....
Gold King	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	2½	3	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	3	....	....
Ironclad	....	....	....
Isabella	30	....	....
Isabella S.	....	....	....
Jack Pot	....	6¼	....
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	7½	....	....
Mollie Gibson	19½	....	....
Moon Anchor	71	7-	300
Nugget	....	....	....
Orphan Belle	....	....	....
Ophir	....	....	....
Portland	51	....	....
Pharmacist	9⅜	....	....
Sacremento	2⅝	3¼	....
Theresa	6⅜	6⅝	2000
Union	....	28	....
Work	4⅞	5½	1000

Prospective Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Aola	1	....	....
Acacia	4⅛	4⅜	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	2	2¼	....
Ben Hur	4	4¼	1000
Blue Bell	3⅛	3½	....
Buckhorn	2¼	2½	4500
Bob Lee	065	075	....
Colo. City and Man.	2	2⅛	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	....	....	....
Currency	2½	....	....
Des Moines	1⅞	2⅛	....
Fanny Rawlings	....	30	2000
Flower of the West	1½	1⅝	7000
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	4	....	....
Golden Eagle	....	2	....
Golden Age	1	1⅜	....
Hayden Gold	060	1	....
Humboldt	....	1¼	....
Keystone	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	....	....	....
Mutual	3	....	....
Monarch	2¼	....	....
Magna Charta	1¾	....	....
New Haven	1⅞	2⅛	2000
Oriole	1½	2	....
Pappoose	1½	1¾	....
Princess	1¼	2½	....
Ramona	1⅞	2½	....
Reno	1½	....	....
Rattler	2	....	5000
Republic	3⅝	3¾	3000
Squaw Mt. Tun.	....	....	....
Six Points	....	....	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	....	....
Temomj	....	....	....
Virginia M.	3	3½	....

Additional Sales.

Shannon, 39,000 at $4.25@4.75.
Kimberly, 4000 at 3⅛.
Emma A., 1000 at $7.75@8.25.
C. K. and N., 1000 at 1¼.
Montevideo, 5000 at $3.75.
Womans Gold, 1000 at $6.00.
Cleveland, 30,000 at $1.50.
Aetna, 5000 at $3.00.
Ladessa, 21,000 at $4.75@5.00.
Banner, 1000 at 1⅜.
Surprise, 6000 at $6.75.

SPRINGS COMPANIES ALL RIGHT

Two Klondike Companies have British Subjects on the Field as Represenatives.

It has just been learned that an act was recently passed by the Dominion parliament, prohibiting the importation or immigration into Canada by any person or corporation of any alien or foreigner under contract to perform any labor or service. This is a matter specially worthy of note at the present time when large numbers of Americans are on their way to the northern country to engage in the work of exploring the Klondike and other gold-bearing portions of the Northwest Territory.

In this connection it is important to learn that the management of at least two of the Alaska companies organized in Colorado Springs had the forethought to provide against just such a contingency. These are the Klondyke Gold Exploration syndicate and The Alaska-Klondyke Gold Mining and Development Co., each of which included a British subject among its representatives sent into the gold fields. The wisdom of this action is now apparent.

Following is an interesting letter just received from Mr. Gerald M. King, representing one of these companies; Messrs. White and McKay, to whom he alludes, represent the other:

Seattle, Washington.
Hotel Diller, August 5.

Wm. F. Fisher, Esq., Secretary Klondyke Exploration Company, Colorado Springs:

Dear Sir:—I wired you that it was impossible to obtain transportation for horses August 2. On the 3d, however, things came our way, and on the morning of the 4th the steamer Robert E. Starr sailed with seven of our horses aboard, and a man to take care of them. Our steamer, the Queen, will probably arrive about the same time as the Starr at Skagway; where we land. White and McKay Will Lloyd and our party bought the horses between us, at a cost of about $80 per man. These will be enough to carry our stuff over the pass to Lake Linderman, by making several trips.

Our three parties have arranged to stay together until we get near the diggings and see what is best to be done. The hardest part of the trip will be to get over the Pass, and we shall probably have a bad time getting our horses through the mud. After that it will be a case of drifting down the river and keeping our eyes open for rocks and rapids. We are taking our boats from here, a boat to a man.

Large numbers of people are leaving this point for Alaska, and the rush does not seem to be diminishing. The difficulties and hardships have been greatly exaggerated, and once in there, it will be little worse than Cripple Creek to men with good outfits. With proper care we ought to get down the river with our stuff in safety, though there is always a chance of swamping in the river. My idea is that people will keep going in all winter, and I think it was wise to go in at this time.

From all accounts it is a good gamble, and we, in common with the rest of them, are confident that we shall be amongst the lucky few. At least we start out well prepared.

We have not settled on any plan of operations down there, but our general intention is to strike towards the heads of some of the numerous streams running into the Stewart river, and if possible secure ground to work on this winter. As our company is not buying claims, our best plan is to strike for new pastures at once.

White tells me he is authorized to buy claims, so our paths will probably be in different directions when we get down there. As soon as all bills are paid I will send you in statement. All expenses, including horses, boats, outfit will amount to $500 to the man, and we may be able to sell our horses when we have finished with them. I will write you again before leaving. Yours sincerely,

Gerald M. King.

GRANITE HILL ITEMS.

What Has Been Done Since the Company Took Charge of This Poverty Gulch Property.

Very little has been heard of late concerning the Granite Hill company, but although little has been said the management has not been asleep.

Since the company took hold of operations and the lessees quit work a main working shaft has been put down to a depth of 227 feet and the vein was cut on its dip at that depth. Drifting on the vein has now been started and will be continued in both directions.

The vein, where cut, was found to be four feet wide, and to have an average value of from $12 to $15 per ton. To the north it is thought that the pay chute will soon be encountered. The old Barbee shaft has been abandoned and no attempt has been made to take any ore out at the 150-foot level, the operations being intended rather to develop the property than to produce at present.

The company is working three shifts of men and operations are being continued day and night.

WORD FROM BARRACK.

The Colorado Springs Klondyke Association Hears from Its Representative.

The Colorado Springs Klondyke association has received the following letter from Mr. George Barrack:

"I have nearly everything bought and packed for putting aboard. Goods are very high here, and by the time I get them over the pass and on the river bank I have an idea they will cost me more than I could buy them for up in Dawson, but as near as I can find out the provisions will be short there. The only difficulty we will have is in getting over the pass. There are not enough horses up there to pack the goods over this fall, or before the river freezes up. I have the assurance of getting the second trip on a pack train, and it will only take three or four days to make the trip, so I think I will get over on the river in eight days. Two hundred head of horses go tomorrow on a barge, which will help out a good deal. I had a boat built here to go down the river with. I hear that the price asked for packing over the pass is 22 cents. I have contracted with a man to pack my goods for 15 cents. He has ten head of horses and we pay his transportation on the horses on this barge, and he packs our loads first before he can pack for anyone else.

"There are plenty of all kinds of provisions and tools here. There are from 50 to 100 arrivals here every day, and they are giving $50 bonus on tickets. A good many will not get through this fall. Steward river seems to be all the rage. I have a boat and I can go any place I like. I don't think we will have any trouble in getting down, but should the river close on us I will find a creek and build a hut and prospect. I can shovel snow as of old and sink a hole to bed-rock. I will get through tomorrow and will have more time to get information."

FACTS AND RUMORS.

Officials of the Portland Company Think that They Do Not Agree—But Their Stock Went Down 10 Cents.

Officials of the Portland company deny that there is any truth in the disagreeable reports and rumors that have been going the rounds lately.

It was rumored, for instance, that the Anna Lee ore chute had been encountered and that it had proven a bitter disappointment to the officers and directors of the company owing to its smallness in size and value. That this is so is denied by the officers, or some officers of the company, as they say that the chute has not yet been encountered and so no one can tell what it looks like at this depth. It is some small pockets of ore that were found, that's all.

Then as to that last lengthy meeting which the public was nodding its head over and intimated was a very troublesome affair, why the officers say that it was nothing of the kind. So far as could be learned from the fact source, it would seem that it was a regular love feast and could probably be classed as the most harmonious meeting which the Portland directors have held in a long time past.

It seems to be most unfortunate that these rumors and reports should be going the rounds with such persistency and that as a consequence the price of the stock should decline 10 or 12 cents in a couple of days. The public, however, appears hardly to blame in the matter, as rumor is about the only thing which it has to go by when Portland is considered.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.

Cyanide and Chlorination in the Same Mill.

A new experiment in the way of composite ore treatment works has been started in the Cripple Creek district, and the result will be watched with a large degree of interest. It is now admitted by metallurgists that as depth is gained in the Cripple Creek mines a larger proportion of the ores need roasting, as they approach more nearly to the sulphide character, says the News. This is true of the Victor, where an intelligent system of development has been going forward for some months. It accounts for the large increase in the roasting capacity at the metallic extraction plant at Cyanide, where the original plan was very largely based on the absence of roasting. The large Philadelphia plant at Colorado City, where chlorination is used, and this involves roasting, is now strictly in line with later developments at the mines, and has enlarged its capacity by the purchase of a new Pearce roaster, equal to 75 tons per day.

While the controversy still rages as to whether chlorination, which involves roasting, or cyanide, which can do without roasting, is best adapted to the Cripple Creek low grades, the Colorado Sampling and Ore Reduction company, in its new plant at Arequa, has installed both, and will permit the contest to proceed under one roof. It is the first plant of the kind in existence.

Golden Age.

The directors of the Golden Age company have granted a new lease on their properties, located on Globe hill. The new operators have agreed to sink the main shaft another 125 feet and to erect a steam hoisting plant on the property.

It is understood that there is a small quantity of low grade ore ready for shipment, and it is hoped that the new lessees will find more of it.

[illegible] Now Producing Steadily.

WORK ON THE [illegible]

Seven Different Sets of Lessees on the Ground and a Shipper Looked for Among Them Any Day—Will Probably Open the North Extension of the Orizaba Vein—Developments on Other Claims.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 10.—The Abe Lincoln has again settled down to the work of producing ore. A shipment of ten tons will be sent out tomorrow morning, the value of which is estimated at $35 per ton. The Abe Lincoln will now produce steadily.

In line with the workings on the Fanny B., the Orizabas and the Lonaconing group, lies the Columbia claims, owned by E. McDaniels and Colorado Springs parties. There are seven different sets of lessees on the ground, and while none have as yet located the ore chute, a shipper is likely to come forth from among them at any day. Mr. McDaniels has leased the claim from the rest of the company for 18 months, and has sub-let a number of blocks to various parties for 12 months. On the block at the south end, adjoining the Lonaconing, where the Jackson shaft recently encountered ore, Jackson and Forsha have sunk an 80-foot hole, and will crosscut up the hill at 100 feet. On the next block Murphy, Jones and others have a shaft of about the same depth. Stover, McCormick and Kellogg have their shaft down to 70 feet, and the rock shows good indications of approaching ore. The Old Gold tunnel, from the foot of the hill to the west, is now about 150 feet inside of Columbia ground, at a depth of 140 feet. Unless the vein has straightened up considerably and curved around the hill, the breast of the tunnel will pierce the lead within a week, according to surveys. Stevens, Reynolds and Palmer are sinking directly on the phonolite, and are now down about 80 feet. Jacobs and Franks are sinking alongside of the phonolite dyke, and have attained a depth of 50 feet. Gleason and others are now crosscutting up the hill for the vein at a depth of 40 feet. While none of the shafts are yet more than prospect holes, the outlook for opening the north extension of the Orizaba vein is very encouraging.

Mineral Hill Activity.

Mineral hill continues to be the scene of considerable activity and, while nobody has yet begun to ship ore, an immense amount of development work is going on which will soon demonstrate whether or not the recent strikes are of value. The chief interest centers around the Sunflower lode, owned by the Bradford and Cripple Creek company, and the Jumbo, which is under bond and lease to the company. On the Sunflower, which the company is working, there are also seven sets of lessees on various blocks. The company's main working shaft is now down 100 feet, and a crosscut is being driven to the west. Bed rock was encountered at 30 feet, so it will be seen that when the vein is cut it will be in solid formation. One block on the Sunflower is leased to Howry and others, who have sunk a shaft to a depth of 140 feet. They have at times secured very high assays from pockets, but have never secured a vein in place. It is now their intention to put on a steam hoist and run crosscuts for the vein. The Jumbo is being punctured all over with prospect holes, none of them being much deeper than the wash, which runs from three to six feet in depth. Mr. John Wyman, one of the Bradford and Cripple Creek stockholders, while prospecting in a six foot hole on the property, took out a ball of talc as large as a man's fist, and, on panning it secured a long string of coarse gold. The Addie C., under lease to Crozier and company, has no less than 18 sub-lessees at work on the various blocks. This claim end-lines with the Sunflower on the north. The south slope of Mineral hill looks from a distance like a prairie dog village, and it will be strange indeed if all this development work does not result in some shipping mines in the near future.

The Little Frank S., on the summit of Raven hill, just south of the New Haven company's Eclipse, is the scene of a very promising find. Mrs. Preston, who uncovered a rich vein at the grass-roots on the Red Umbrella, has a lease on the south end of the Frank S. A new vein has been opened right at the surface, and, while figures as to its value are not obtainable, mining men who have seen the rock pronounce it a very valuable find.

Made a Mine of It.

Carl Johnson has certainly succeeded in making a mine out of the unproductive Jackson lease on the Half Moon. When he bought the lease there was a 200 foot hole on the property, with no ore in sight. Inside of two weeks he was shipping ore. He had but to crosscut 20 feet to the east, from the bottom of the shaft, to open the ore chute. Since then he has shipped some very fine sylvanite ore, and has done a large amount of development work. Large new ore houses have been erected and a force of 25 men is now employed. The output of the Half Moon, under Mr. Johnson's management is between 50 and 60 tons a week.

Legal Tender Shipments.

During the month of July the Legal Tender shipped 1,400 tons of ore classified as follows: 100 tons of first-class, at $100 per ton; 300 tons of second class, at $40 per ton; 1000 tons of low grade ore to the cyanide works at Florence, worth $25 per ton. Cross-cuts are now being run from the bottom of the shaft, at a depth of 420 feet, which will cut the ore chute in a distance of about 40 feet. A large amount of development work is also in progress in all portions of the workings. The Golden Straggle tunnel, which is being run through the Vindicator ground from the base of the mountain, has cut a number of promising veins, which the management expects will develop into paying propositions in the near future.

Work on the Lillie.

A 300 foot station is now being cut in the No. 3 shaft on the Lillie, on Bull hill, and the sixth series of levels will be started at this depth. There is an 18-inch vein of high grade ore now exposed in the bottom of the shaft, and the new levels are expected to open up a large amount of stoping ground. The July output was considerably handicapped by the large amount of development work under way, and the shipments did not exceed 200 tons of ore. Seventy-five tons of this amount was high grade, worth $150 per ton, the balance being second class, worth about $40 per ton.

The Van Amburg lease on the Longfellow is making a first-class showing at present, and bids fair to be producing in the near future. The shaft has been sunk 145 feet, and has a 16-inch vein of pay ore. In the 100 foot level another good body of pay ore has been opened, and pay rock is now being saved for a trial shipment, which will be sent out next week.

Chicago and Cripple Creek.

Since the upraise from the Chicago and Cripple Creek tunnel has been completed, and half a dozen sets of lessees are working on the vein, the company has put up a pair of wagon scales for weighing the ore as it leaves the mine.

Under the management of Superintendent McDonald, the work of cutting a station at the 500-foot level of the El Paso Gold King mine has progressed with remarkable rapidity. The big station has been finished and levels run, and the mine is now making shipments from the ore newly blocked out. Everything is in readiness for the new station pump, and as soon as it arrives, will be put to work. The flow is at present controlled by the two Cameron sinkers, which were used in sinking the shaft, but it is certain that when the drifts are run on the vein, the water flow will increase, and the large pumps will be an imperative necessity. Increased shipments may be expected from the El Paso Gold King from this time forth.

Sinking on the Elkhorn.

The Nettie Duchess Mining company is sinking a new shaft on its Elkhorn property on Carbonate hill, from which it has shipped considerable ore. This new shaft will cut the vein at a depth of 200 feet, where it is expected to encounter a very rich body of ore.

Keating Bros. shipped 20 tons of screenings from their lease on the Grouse on Bull hill, to the Colorado Reduction works at Arequa on Wednesday.

Frank Gilpin has secured a lease from the Vindicator company on the Gold Knob and Christmas properties on Bull hill, and has started work on the south end of that group.

The Moose on the south slope of Bull hill shipped four carloads of ore to the Pueblo smelter last Tuesday. The consignment included 300 sacks of high grade talc that is expected to run better than $300 per ton.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The Moon-Anchor Stockholders Will Get $12,000 This Month.

The officers of the Moon-Anchor Mining company made the stockholders happy yesterday morning by the announcement of an extra dividend for August.

A meeting was held at which it was voted to pay an extra dividend of one cent per share on the capital stock.

The directors state that there is no particular reason for the dividend except that the money is on hand and they felt that it could be conservatively paid out at this time. The amount of the dividend is $6,000, and it is payable to stockholders of record on August 12.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Patrick Feeney, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, grantor, by his certain deed of trust dated June 25, 1889, and recorded June 25, 1889, in book 110, page 522, of the records of said El Paso county, did convey for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, to Henry LeB. Wills, trustee, and in case of the death, resignation, removal or absence from said El Paso county, or refusal, or failure, or inability to act of the said Henry LeB. Wills, then to the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, as successor in trust, grantee, the following described property, to wit:

Lot numbered one (1) in block numbered two (2) in "Red Crags," a re-subdivision of part of Manitou, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, together with the stone dwelling house which was being erected thereon at the date of said deed, for the purpose of securing payment of a certain principal promissory note of said grantor of even date with said deed of trust for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500), payable to the order of Elizabeth LeB. Wills five years after its date at the El Paso County Bank of Colorado Springs, Colorado, with interest thereon at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at said bank, said interest being evidenced by ten (10) notes for one hundred dollars ($100) each due in 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54 and 60 months respectively from date with interest thereon from maturity until paid at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum.

In trust that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said notes, or in case of a breach of any of the covenants or agreements in said deed of trust mentioned, said grantee should, on the application of the legal holder of said promissory notes or either of them, sell and dispose of said premises, and all right, title, benefit, equity or benefit of redemption of the said grantor, his heirs or assigns therein at public auction, at the front door of the county clerk's office in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, or on said premises or any part thereof as may be specified in the notice of such sale, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash after having given four (4) weeks' notice of the time and place of said sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said county of El Paso, and

Whereas, It is further provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in any of said payments of principal or interest according to the tenor and effect of said promissory notes, or either of them, or any part thereof, then and in that case the whole of said principal sum thereby secured and the interest thereon at the time of sale may at once at the option of the legal holder thereof become due and payable and the said premises be sold in the manner and with the same effect as if the said indebtedness had matured, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of interest due on said principal note on June 25, 1895, June 25, 1896, and June 25, 1897, and

Whereas, The whole of said principal note has become due and payable, and has not been paid;

Whereas, Application has been made to the undersigned by the legal holder of said note for a sale of said premises to pay said note, and all expenses of executing said trust, as in said deed of trust provided,

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given that I, Henry LeB. Wills, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said trust, will on Saturday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1897, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on said day, at the front door of the county clerk's office in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell the above described premises, with its improvements, at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said principal note and the interest due thereon to the time of sale, and all costs and expenses as provided by said deed of trust.

Henry LeB. Wills,
Trustee.

The Clerk of El Paso County, Successor in Trust.

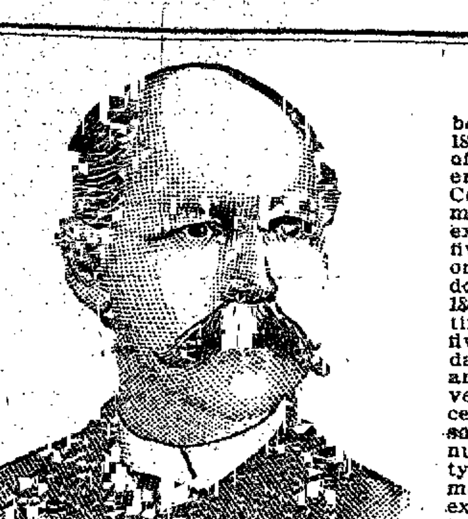
Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 11, 1897.
First publication Aug. 12, 1897.
Last publication Sept. 9, 1897.
Date of sale Sept. 11, 1897.
Hall, Preston & Babbitt, Attorneys.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Charles W. Steele, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the seventh day of September, A. D. 1897, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Hugh R. Steele, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, July 8, 1897. Hugh R. Steele.
Administrator of the estate of Chas. W. Steele, deceased.
First insertion July 15, 1897.
Last insertion Aug. 12, 1897.



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$3 SHOE Best in the World.

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also, $2.50 and $2.00 shoes for men, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys.

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They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, and of every variety of leather.

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State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the District Court.

The Bi-Metallic Bank, Plaintiff, vs. Louis Weinberg and Charles L. Weinberg, partners under the firm name and style of The Weinberg Clothing Company, Lilly, Brackett & Co., Wilson Bros., Eisenstadt Bros., Strauss & Bros., Weil, Haskell & Co., Fred W. Weinberg, Thompson, Perkins & Thompson, Frank M. Shideler, Trustee, William G. Fisher and William C. Daniels, co-partners as Daniels & Fisher, The Brown Shoe and Clothing Company, Max Schwartz, John B. Stetson & Co., Keith Bros. Company, Oscar C. Hanson Manufacturing Company, Goldsmith, Rosenstein & Co., Henry Sonneborn & Co., Z. T. Lindsay, The Goodyear Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, Goldsmith, Rosenstein & Levie, and David Keisbaum, The Cooper Liquor Company, ——— Mills, ——— Alley, L. C. Ferree, W. Sawyer, J. E. Meiere and The M. K. T. and T. Company, Thomas Bolger and John Ledgerton, Defendants, Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado to Louis Weinberg and Charles L. Weinberg, partners under the firm name and style of The Weinberg Clothing Company, Lilly, Brackett & Co., Wilson Bros, Eisenstadt Bros., Strauss & Bros., Weil, Haskell & Co., Fred W. Weinberg, Thompson, Perkins & Thompson, Frank M. Shideler, Trustee, William G. Fisher and William C. Daniels, co-partners as Daniels & Fisher, The Brown Shoe and Clothing Company, Max Schwartz, John B. Stetson & Co., Keith Bros. Company, Oscar C. Hanson Manufacturing Company, Sweet, Dempster & Co., Henry Sonneborn & Co., Z. T. Lindsay, The Goodyear Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, Goldsmith, Rosenstein & Levie, and David Keisbaum, The Cooper Liquor Company, ——— Mills, ——— Alley, L. C. Ferree, W. Sawyer, J. E. Meiere and The M. K. T. and T. Company, Thomas Bolger and John Ledgerton, the defendants above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the Complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this County; or if served out of this County, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the Complaint, and if a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to recover from the defendants, Louis Weinberg and Charles L. Weinberg, partners, the sum of $7,083.32 with interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per month from the 3d day of December, A.D., 1896; to have those two (2) certain warranty deeds, bearing date August 24th, 1896, to Lots 1 and 30 of Block 21 of the Town of Cripple Creek, in said El Paso County, given by the said Louis and Charles L. Weinberg, partners, to this plaintiff, declared a Mortgage to secure payment of said sum of $7,083.32; and that said deed to said Lot 1 of said Block 21 be declared an incumbrance subsequent and subject to two (2) prior trust deeds, but prior in point of time and right to all incumbrances, liens and attachments claimed by defendants; and that said deed to Lot 30 in said Block 21 be declared an incumbrance prior in point of time and right to all other incumbrances, liens and attachments, and that said two (2) mortgage deeds to plaintiff so given by the said Louis and Charles L. Weinberg be foreclosed, as will more fully appear from the Complaint in said action to which reference is here made, a copy of which is hereto attached.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said Complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County this 29th day of December, A. D., 1896

(Seal.) Edgar Howbert, Clerk.
By L. H. McDill, Deputy.

First publication August 5th, 1897.
Last publication August 26th, 1897.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is given that under and by virtue of a deed of assignment from The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Company, and by an order of the District Court of El Paso county, Colorado, I have been appointed Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of said The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Company.

All creditors of said company are hereby requested and notified to present their claims under oath, to the undersigned, as Assignee.

All parties indebted to the said company are notified to make payment to me of all and any sums due by them to said company. Charles M. Williams,
Assignee.

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 3, 1897.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Frank J. Welling, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Frank J. Welling, late of the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the September term, on the first Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 4th day of August, A. D. 1897.
A. Sutton,
Executor.

First insertion Aug. 5, 1897.
Last insertion Sept. 2, 1897.

HUNTING AND FISHING RATES.

Three or more on one ticket; one fare for the round trip. Call at Rio Grande city ticket office, 16 N. Tejon st.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, By a certain deed of trust bearing date the 19th day of August, 1889, and recorded at page 397 of book 74, of the records in the office of the Recorder of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, the Colorado Springs Improvement company, after reciting that it had executed eight (8) promissory notes for five thousand dollars ($5,000) each, and one promissory note for eight thousand dollars ($8,000), all bearing date June 12, 1889, payable to the order of F. L. Martin and A. A. McGovney, on or before five years after date, with interest from date until paid, at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, did convey unto E. J. Eaton as trustee, those certain lands and premises known as the south half of section nine (9) in township number fourteen (14) south, of range sixty-six (66), west of the sixth (6) principal meridian, in the said county of El Paso, excepting the west half (w. ½) of blocks two (2) and four (4), in Knob Hill addition to Colorado Springs, and excepting all streets, avenues and alleys through the land theretofore appropriated to the public by the filing of the plat of the said addition, in trust that in case of default in the payment of the said promissory notes or any part thereof, or interest thereon, or any breach of the covenants and agreements therein mentioned, then on application of the legal holder of the said promissory notes, to sell the said premises or such part thereof as may not then have been released from the operation of the said deed of trust, and all right, benefit and equity of redemption of the said company, at public auction at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, or on the said premises or any part thereof, as might be specified in the notice of sale, for the highest price the same would bring in cash, on notice as in the said deed of trust provided, and from the proceeds thereof, after discharging the cost of advertising, sale and conveyance, including the reasonable fees and commissions of the said trustee, and other expenses of the trust, including money advanced for taxes or other liens and assessments, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, to pay the said principal notes with interest due on said notes up to the time of such sale, in and by which said deed of trust it is further provided that the said company might lay out and plat into lots, blocks, streets, avenues and alleys, any part of the said lands, and dedicate streets, avenues and alleys to the public use;

Whereas, the said premises were, prior to the execution of the said deed of trust, subdivided into lots, blocks, streets and alleys; and

Whereas, Default hath been made in the payment of five (5) of the said promissory notes, each for the principal sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), and one for the principal sum of eight thousand dollars ($8,000), with all interest accrued thereon, since June 12, 1891, save and excepting certain credits thereon, since the date last aforesaid;

Now, therefore, At the request of Adolph Z. Salomon, of Denver, Colorado, executor of Fred Z. Salomon, deceased, the legal holder of the said promissory notes, I will on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1897, at 2 p. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of the said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, offer for sale, the following described premises, parcel of the premises in the said deed of trust described, (and all thereof not heretofore released from the operation of the said deed of trust)—and all right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said The Colorado Springs Improvement company, therein, to-wit:

IN KNOB HILL ADDITION.

Lots one (1) to ten (10) both inclusive, seventeen (17) to thirty-two (32) both inclusive, eleven (11) and twelve (12), undivided half of lots thirteen (13) to sixteen (16) both inclusive, in block one (1); lots one (1) to four (4), five (5) to eight (8), nine (9) to twelve (12), and seventeen (17) to thirty-two (32) both inclusive, in block two (2); lots one (1) to four (4), five (5) to eight (8), twenty-one (21) to twenty-four (24) both inclusive, twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), in block three (3); lots nine (9) to sixteen (16), both inclusive, and lots twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25) and twenty-eight (28) in block four (4); lots five (5) to ten (10) and seventeen (17) to thirty (30), both inclusive, in block six (6); lots one (1) to eight (8) and seventeen (17) to twenty-four (24), both inclusive, in block seven (7); lots one (1) to eleven (11) and seventeen (17) to thirty-two (32), both inclusive, in block ten (10); lots one (1) to six (6), and nine (9) to thirty-two (32), both inclusive, in block eleven (11); lots one (1) and two (2), eleven (11) to sixteen (16), both inclusive, and twenty-one (21) to thirty-two (32), both inclusive, in block twelve (12); lots three (3) and four (4), twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), and twenty-three (23) to thirty (30) both inclusive, in block thirteen (13); lots thirteen (13) to sixteen (16), both inclusive, in block fourteen (14); lots seven (7) to thirty-two (32), both inclusive, in block fifteen (15); lots one (1) to fourteen (14) both inclusive, and seventeen (17) to thirty-two (32), both inclusive, in block nineteen (19); all of blocks twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29); also all that tract of land bounded by and included within Maple street, Lake street, Third East street, and Fourth East street, being a rectangle, four hundred (400) feet by three hundred and sixteen (316) feet, also the southeast quarter of section nine (9), township fourteen (14), south range sixty-six (66) west.

IN GRAND VIEW ADDITION.

The following premises, to-wit: Lots ten (10) to twenty-three (23) both inclusive, and those parts of lots nine (9) and twenty-four (24) which are in the southwest quarter of section nine (9) aforesaid—in block six (6); lots nine (9) to twenty-three (23) both inclusive, in block seven (7); lots nine (9) to twenty-four (24) both inclusive, and those parts of lots eight (8) and twenty-five (25), which are in the southwest quarter of section nine (9) aforesaid—in block eighteen (18); lots nine (9) to twenty-four (24) both inclusive, and those parts of lots eight (8) and twenty-five (25), which are in the southwest quarter of section nine (9), in block thirty-one (31); lots numbered eight (8) to twenty-five (25), both inclusive, in block forty-two (42); also all that part of the southwest quarter of said section nine (9) lying on the easterly side of Sixth East street in said Knob Hill addition,—for the satisfaction of the moneys due on the said promissory notes, the costs of advertisement, sale and conveyance, including the fees and commissions of the trustee, and certain sums of money advanced by the said Adolph Z. Salomon for taxes assessed against the said premises, with interest at seven per cent. per annum on the said last mentioned moneys.

Dated this 4th day of June, A. D. 1897.
E. J. Eaton, Trustee.
Wells, Taylor & Taylor, Attorneys.
First insertion June 17, 1897.
Last insertion August 19, 1897.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Edward C. Brinley, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1897, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I R. B. Taylor, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 4, 1897. R. B. Taylor,
Administrator of the Estate of Edward C. Brinley, Deceased.
First insertion Aug. 5, 1897.
Last insertion Aug. 26, 1897.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah L. Wright, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Sarah L. Wright, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of said El Paso county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the September term, 1897, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 14th day of July, A. D. 1897.
Mamie E. Johnson,
Administratrix.
First insertion July 15, 1897.
Last insertion Aug. 12, 1897.

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Peculiar Series of Similar Accidents in Colorado Springs.

ONE CASE RESULTED FATALLY

Rachel Davie Drank Fly Poison and Efforts to Save Her Life were in Vain—Genevieve Shemwell Mistook Laudanum for Castoria and Her Life was Saved Only After a Hard Struggle—Willie Wolfe Ate a Piece of Poison Fly Paper and was Discovered in Time.

Three serious cases of poisoning, in three different families, one of which proved fatal, occurred yesterday. A child was the victim in each case.

Rachel Davie, the 15-months old daughter of Mr. R. P. Davie, the well-known real estate agent, about 12:30 yesterday noon entered a room in which some fly poison had been placed, and before any of the members of the household could prevent her the child drank some of the liquid from the dish, which was placed on a window sill.

Drs. White and Estill were summoned as soon as the poisoning was discovered, and all the afternoon they worked with the little sufferer, but their efforts were of no avail. The child died last evening at 11:15.

Poisoned with Laudanum.

Genevieve, the 2-year old daughter of Mr. William Shemwell, the well-known mining man, who resides at 422 North Nevada avenue, was the victim of a serious mistake yesterday afternoon which came very near proving fatal. The child was accustomed to taking Castoria, and in the absence of her mother secured a bottle of laudanum by mistake. She drank about three drams of the fatal drug before the awful mistake was discovered. Drs. Estill and McCreery were immediately summoned, and worked with the victim for several hours before she was resuscitated. Whiskey, digitalis and atropia were injected hypodermically and as the child's respiration had declined as low as 6 it required careful work on the part of the physicians to bring her back to consciousness.

At a late hour last night the child was reported to be out of danger.

He Ate Fly Paper.

Little Willie Wolfe, the 2-year old son of Mr. W. T. Wolfe, the livery man, who resides at 520 North Tejon street, was poisoned yesterday by chewing fly paper. It seems that the child, while alone, managed to secure some of the poison fly paper which is used in so many homes, and chewed it up before anyone could prevent him. He was taken sick immediately, but Dr. Estill being summoned antidotes were applied and the child was relieved before any serious consequences resulted.

A SAD DEATH.

Mrs. J. S. Thompson, of Lacon, Ill., Breathes Her Last Yesterday—Funeral Next Tuesday.

The very large circle of friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Thompson will be pained to learn of the death of Mrs. Thompson, which occurred at Lacon, Ill., yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Thompson's son, John, departed last night, accompanied by his wife, and will reach home in time for the funeral, which takes place Tuesday next.

Mrs. Thompson was the wife of Mr. J. S. Thompson, president of the Tornado Gold Mining company. Mr. Thompson is extensively interested in Cripple Creek, and both he and his wife have many friends in this city.

EARLY MORNING BURGLARY.

Tent in Miss Matthewson's Yard Entered by Burglars at an Early Hour—Miss Matthewson Injured.

Burglars effected an entrance into a tent in the yard of Miss Matthewson on North Cascade avenue this morning at about 2 o'clock by cutting a hole in the side of the canvas.

The tent was occupied by five ladies including Miss Matthewson, but before the thieves were able to secure anything the occupants were awakened. In the stampede which followed Miss Matthewson was severely bruised. The burglars made good their escape in the confusion.

Dr. White was summoned and attended the injuries of Miss Matthewson. They are not serious.

ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE.

Site of the First Plant of the Cripple Creek Line Practically Selected by the City Officials.

Another step has been taken towards the construction of the Cripple Creek electric railroad from Colorado Springs. An additional evidence has been given of the intention of the promoters of the plan to construct the railway *in accordance with the* terms of the ordinance.

Yesterday, upon invitation of the gentlemen interested with Mr. Howbert, the city officials selected a site for one of the power houses which will furnish electricity for the new road. Mayor Irvine and Dr. Leech, chairman of the water committee, and City Engineer Reid, represented the city, and Mr. Nye and others were of the party.

The site which has been selected as most available for the purpose is located near the foot of the Seven Lakes divide on the east side and not far from the western end of Lake Moraine. There is considerable fall in this vicinity, and the place is well adapted for the purposes desired. Upon looking the ground over and listening to the explanation of Mr. Reid the mayor and Mr. Leech were convinced that the establishment of a power house at this particular point would not interfere with the city's water supply in any way or injure its quality. The result of the expedition is to make it extremely probable that the first and most important of the power houses of the new electric company will be located at this point.

IN THE WRONG ROOM.

Ed. Martin Makes a Bad Break and is Covered by a Winchester Until Police Arrive.

Ed. Martin was arrested this morning about 12:30 on a peculiar charge. It seems that Martin called at the home of Hull Bixby, No. 2 Dorchester park last evening about 7 o'clock and pretended to know Bixby, who is away prospecting. The members of the household believed Martin's story and invited him to stay all night. He was given a berth in the parlor with Mrs. Bixby's uncle.

After the members of the household were wrapped in slumber Martin wandered into Mrs. Bixby's room, and when his presence was known great consternation ensued. Martin immediately retreated, but the household being awakened, Melville Bixby kept him under cover of a Winchester, while Clarence Bixby was sent for the police.

Captain Henry and Officer McNew responded immediately and placed Martin under arrest. He will be allowed the privilege of explaining this morning why he wandered into the room of another man's wife.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of El Paso County, Colorado, for the One-half Year Ending June 30th, 1897.

CASH STATEMENT.

Balances in the several funds on January 1st, 1897, the Receipts and Disbursements of each fund and the balances on hand on June 30th, 1897, as shown by the books of the County Treasurer.

COUNTY FUNDS.

Name of Fund.	Bal'nces on hand Jan. 1, '97	Collected since Jan. 1, '97	Disb'rsed since Jan. 1, '97	Bal'nces on hand J'ne 30, '97
Ordinary county revenue fund	$ 6,811.12	$ 83,676.67	$ 84,490.94	$ 5,996.85
Road and bridge fund	1,330.85	7,720.39	7,789.14	1,262.10
Support of poor fund	*3.55	6,415.77	6,453.03	*40.81
Court house (1896 levy) fund		15,758.16	49.63	15,708.53
Salary (old accounts) fund	82.69			82.69
Election (old accounts) fund	27.56			27.56
Jail (old accounts) fund	4.66			4.66
County court (old accounts) fund	270.95			270.95
Court house site (old accounts) fund	23.30			23.30
General school fund	5,686.84	14,251.32	17,282.57	2,655.59
Treasurer's fee fund	942.73	5,516.55	4,810.67	1,647.61
County clerk's fee fund	5,000.00	5,965.75	10,965.75	
County judge's fee fund		1,738.15	1,738.15	
County sheriff's fee fund		3,644.43	3,644.43	
Clerk district court fee fund	659.70	1,803.50	2,463.20	

STATE FUNDS.

Name of Fund.	Bal'nces on hand Jan. 1, '97	Collected since Jan. 1, '97	Disb'rsed since Jan. 1, '97	Bal'nces on hand J'ne 30, '97
General revenue fund	923.91	11,278.35	11,413.29	788.97
Mute and blind fund	78.08	1,070.73	1,080.20	68.61
Agricultural college fund	65.06	1,067.58	1,077.03	55.61
School of Mines fund	65.06	1,067.58	1,077.03	55.61
Normal school fund	65.08	892.44	901.89	55.63
University fund	78.08	1,071.03	1,082.77	66.34
Insane asylum fund	78.08	1,071.03	1,082.77	66.34
Stock inspection fund	13.01	353.86	357.34	9.53
Capitol building fund	156.15	2,668.42	2,698.44	126.13
Interest Capitol building bonds fund	39.04	885.67	890.66	34.05
Ute war debt fund	99.61			99.61
University special fund	8.30	.20	2.03	6.47
Military poll fund	*1.00	1,836.00	1,836.00	*1.00

TOWN FUNDS.

Name of Fund.	Bal'nces on hand Jan. 1, '97	Collected since Jan. 1, '97	Disb'rsed since Jan. 1, '97	Bal'nces on hand J'ne 30, '97
Colorado Springs fund	*300.05	60,539.93	60,873.91	*634.03
Manitou fund	978.56	3,959.84	3,769.15	1,169.25
Colorado City fund	446.34	652.37	1,006.53	92.18
Monument fund	41.18	165.75	178.32	26.91
Palmer Lake fund	426.57	216.22	323.00	319.79
Green Mountain Falls fund	*88.88	138.73	132.23	*82.38
Woodland Park fund	870.94	131.79	493.74	508.99
Florissant fund		48.66	45.48	3.18
West Creek fund		43.79	.44	43.35
Cripple Creek fund	4,496.16	17,425.54	18,801.03	3,117.67
West Cripple Creek fund		2,088.55	1,758.33	330.22
Victor fund	266.43	2,993.18	2,914.85	344.76
Goldfield fund	*3.41	72.98	54.43	15.14
Anaconda fund		277.38	2.77	274.61
Altman fund	107.73	100.92	122.44	86.21
Lawrence fund		86.13	86.77	*64
Gillett fund	136.86	722.76	828.73	30.89

SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

Name of Fund.	Bal'nces on hand Jan. 1, '97	Collected since Jan. 1, '97	Disb'rsed since Jan. 1, '97	Bal'nces on hand J'ne 30, '97
General fund 61 districts	1,621.99	18,221.53	18,281.53	1,561.99
Special fund 61 districts	15,523.79	126,189.89	109,865.98	31,847.60

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.

Name of Fund.	Bal'nces on hand Jan. 1, '97	Collected since Jan. 1, '97	Disb'rsed since Jan. 1, '97	Bal'nces on hand J'ne 30, '97
Normal institute fund	65.18	215.00	59.05	221.13
Unclaimed estate fund	117.60			117.60
Totals	$47,212.60	$404,041.52	$382,788.77	$68,465.35

RECAPITULATION.

Name of Fund.	Bal'nces on hand Jan. 1, '97	Collected for 6 mos ending J'ne 30, '97	Disb'rsed for 6 mos ending J'ne 30, '97	Bal'nces on hand J'ne 30, '97
County funds	$29,826.55	$146,489.69	$139,687.51	$27,639.03
State funds	1,668.46	23,262.89	23,499.45	1,431.90
Town funds	7,378.73	89,662.52	91,395.15	5,646.10
School district funds	17,145.78	144,411.42	128,147.61	33,409.59
Miscellaneous funds	182.78	215.00	59.05	338.73
Totals	$47,212.60	$404,041.52	$382,788.77	$68,465.35

CASH.

Total cash balance (ledger account)	$68,465.35
Less tax purchase account (not collected)	5,632.38
Balance—total cash on hand	$62,832.97

* Overdrafts.

Note—By a new arrangement, the sum of the tax purchase account, viz: $5,632.38, is distributed among all the different funds, and carried on the books as a credit; this, however, is not cash, and is actually payable to towns, school districts, etc., only when the property sold has been redeemed and money paid in. This accounts for any differences that may exist between balances herein and those previously reported to such towns and school districts.

COUNTY TREASURER'S GENERAL REVENUE STATEMENT.

For the six months ending June 30th, 1897.

El Paso County In Account With the County Treasurer.

Dr.		Cr.	
Jan. 1, 1897.		By warrants paid—	
To balance—		Ordinary county revenue fund	$ 82,956.35
Actual cash on hand, $41,580.22..		Road and bridge fund	7,632.75
Tax purchase account, $5,632.38..	$ 47,212.60	Support of poor fund	6,276.59
To collection of—		By interest paid on warrants—	
County tax	95,818.40	Ordinary county rev. $1,353.34; road, $132.39; poor, $156.59	1,642.32
State tax	23,262.89	By gen. school funds apportioned	17,282.57
Town tax	89,662.52	By school dist. funds turned over	128,147.61
Interest on taxes	822.15	By city and town funds turned over	91,395.15
General school funds	3,441.01	By state funds turned over	23,499.45
School district funds	144,411.42	By Normal institute funds turned over	59.05
Normal institute funds	215.00	By abatements of taxes	264.73
To receipts of sundry county funds, as follows—		By fee funds disbursed	23,622.29
From outside counties—board of prisoners	777.85	By tax purchase account (not collected	5,632.38
From rent of county buildings	212.00	Balance cash on hand	62,832.97
From fees from costs—district court	476.70		
From fees from costs—county court	72.30		
From fees from district attorney, surplus	1,771.20		
From surplus from earnings of county treasurer	5,515.55		
From surplus from earnings of sheriff	3,644.43		
From surplus from earnings of county clerk	5,965.75		
From surplus from earnings of district clerk	1,803.50		
From surplus from earnings of County judge	1,738.15		
From sales of county property	19.50		
From reimbursement account	3,360.89		
From return to poor fund	61.75		
From miscellaneous collections	20.27		
To transfer fee funds to ordinary county revenue fund	19,754.26		
To warrants for rebate of taxes	1,214.00		
	$451,254.12		$451,254.12
June 30, 1897— To cash balance on hand	$ 62,832.97		

Statement of Delinquent and Collected Taxes.

Transactions for the Six Months Ending June 30th, 1897.

TAXES OF YEAR 1891.

	Balances delinq'nt Jan. 1, '97	Collected since Jan. 1, '97	Bal. still delinq'nt J'ne 30, '97
DUE COUNTY—			
Ordinary county revenue fund	$ 656.17		$ 656.17
Road and bridge fund	182.32		182.32
Support of poor fund	60.76		60.76
County school fund	282.98		282.98
Salary fund	60.76		60.76
Election fund	30.38		30.38
Jail fund	304.11		304.11
County court fund	121.54		121.54
World's fair fund	24.33		24.33
DUE STATE—			
General fund	433.00		433.00
Mute and blind fund	30.48		30.48
University fund	36.60		36.60
Agricultural college fund	30.48		30.48
School of Mines fund	30.48		30.48
Insane asylum fund	36.60		36.60
Stock inspection fund	12.20		12.20
Capitol building fund	91.48		91.48
Normal school fund	30.48		30.48
Interest on capitol bonds fund	24.40		24.40
Ute war debt fund	91.48		91.48

TAXES OF YEAR 1892.

	Balances delinq'nt Jan. 1, '97	Collected since Jan. 1, '97	Bal. still delinq'nt J'ne 30, '97
DUE COUNTY—			
Ordinary county revenue fund	294.60	6.38	288.22
Road and bridge fund	125.64	.60	125.04
Support of poor fund	41.88	.18	41.70
County school fund	175.19	1.30	173.89
Salary fund	62.82		62.82
Election fund	20.94		20.94
Jail fund	41.88		41.88
County court fund	167.52		167.52
Court house site fund	209.40		209.40
DUE STATE—			
General fund	208.34	2.35	205.99
Mute and blind fund	14.67	.03	14.64
University fund	17.61	.04	17.57
Agricultural college fund	14.67	.03	14.64
School of Mines fund	14.67	.03	14.64
Insane asylum fund	17.61	.04	17.57
Stock inspection fund	5.87	.01	5.86
Capitol building fund	44.01	.09	43.92
Normal school fund	14.67	.03	14.64
Interest on capitol bonds fund	11.74	.02	11.72

TAXES OF YEAR 1893.

	Balances delinq'nt Jan. 1, '97	Collected since Jan. 1, '97	Bal. still delinq'nt J'ne 30, '97
DUE COUNTY—			
Ordinary county revenue fund	405.31	18.54	386.77
Road and bridge fund	173.34	2.95	170.39
Support of poor fund	34.67	.60	34.07
County school fund	298.50	6.33	292.17
Salary fund	104.00		104.00
Election fund	34.67		34.67
County court fund	346.70		346.70
DUE STATE—			
General fund	341.52	8.63	332.89
Mute and blind fund	25.11	.40	24.71
University fund	30.13	.45	29.68
Agricultural college fund	25.11	.40	24.71
School of Mines fund	25.11	.40	24.71
Insane asylum fund	30.13	.45	29.68
Stock inspection fund	10.04	.15	9.89
Capitol building fund	75.33	1.18	74.15
Normal school fund	25.11	.40	24.71
University special fund	15.06	.20	14.86

TAXES OF YEAR 1894.

	Balances delinq'nt Jan. 1, '97	Collected since Jan. 1, '97	Bal. still delinq'nt J'ne 30, '97
DUE COUNTY—			
Ordinary county revenue fund	2,368.57	75.00	2,293.57
Road and bridge fund	132.93	4.90	128.03
Support of poor fund	166.46	2.52	163.94
County school fund	320.47	9.72	310.75
DUE STATE—			
General fund	378.03	11.27	366.76
Mute and blind fund	24.65	.72	23.93
University fund	32.87	.96	31.91
Agricultural college fund	24.65	.72	23.93
School of Mines fund	24.65	.72	23.93
Insane asylum fund	32.87	.96	31.91
Stock inspection fund	10.96	.31	10.65
Capitol building fund	82.18	2.42	79.76
Normal school fund	24.65	.72	23.93
Interest on capitol bonds fund	21.92	.66	21.26

TAXES OF YEAR 1895.

	Balances delinq'nt Jan. 1, '97	Collected since Jan. 1, '97	Bal. still delinq'nt J'ne 30, '97
DUE COUNTY—			
Ordinary county revenue fund	3,701.17	710.59	2,990.58
Road and bridge fund	494.72	94.74	399.98
Support of poor fund	245.33	47.37	197.96
County school fund	1,469.81	283.96	1,185.85
DUE STATE—			
General fund	1,165.80	224.34	941.46
Mute and blind fund	98.52	18.94	79.58
University fund	98.52	18.94	79.58
Agricultural college fund	82.09	15.79	66.30
School of Mines fund	82.09	15.79	66.30
Insane asylum fund	98.52	18.94	79.58
Stock inspection fund	16.41	3.17	13.24
Capitol building fund	197.00	37.88	159.12
Normal school fund	82.09	15.79	66.30
Interest on capitol bonds fund	49.26	9.49	39.77

TAXES OF YEAR 1896.

	Balances delinq'nt Jan. 1, '97	Collected since Jan. 1, '97	Bal. still delinq'nt J'ne 30, '97
DUE COUNTY—			
Ordinary county revenue fund	147,076.09	54,365.04	92,711.05
Road and bridge fund	20,604.86	7,617.20	12,987.66
Support of poor fund	17,052.30	6,303.35	10,748.95
County school fund	28,420.50	10,508.97	17,911.53
Court house fund	42,630.75	15,758.16	26,872.59
DUE STATE—			
General fund	29,841.52	11,031.76	18,809.76
Mute and blind fund	2,842.05	1,050.64	1,791.41
University fund	2,842.05	1,050.64	1,791.41
Agricultural college fund	2,842.05	1,050.64	1,791.41
School of Mines fund	2,842.05	1,050.64	1,791.41
Insane asylum fund	2,842.05	1,050.64	1,791.41
Stock inspection fund	947.35	350.22	597.13
Capitol building fund	7,105.13	2,626.85	4,478.28
Normal school fund	2,368.37	875.50	1,492.87
Interest on capitol bonds fund	2,368.38	875.50	1,492.88
Military poll fund	4,474.60	1,586.00	2,888.00

Total amt. delinquent and unpaid taxes on Jan. 1, 1897	$334,701.29		
Total amt. taxes collected during the past six months		$118,831.29	
Total balance uncollected taxes on June 30, 1897			$215,870.00

RECAPITULATION.

Balances of Taxes Delinquent and Unpaid:

Taxes of Year.	Due County.	Due State.	Tot'l for Y'rs.
1891	$ 1,723.35	$ 847.68	$ 2,571.03
1892	1,131.41	361.19	1,492.60
1893	1,368.77	589.99	1,958.76
1894	2,896.29	637.97	3,534.26
1895	4,774.37	1,591.23	6,365.60
1896	161,231.78	38,715.97	199,947.75
Totals	$173,125.97	$42,744.03	$215,870.00

STATE OF COLORADO,)
)SS.
COUNTY OF EL PASO,)

I, F. J. Steinmetz, County Treasurer in and for said county in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing, contained in the three itemized statements, is a full, true and correct account and statement of the transactions of my office for the six months ending June 30, A. D. 1897.

F. J. STEINMETZ,
County Treasurer.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES.

For the Six Months Ending June 30th, 1897.

COUNTY WARRANTS.

SALARY AND FEE ACCOUNT.

County commissioners	$1,755.00	
Treasurer	2,130.52	
Assessor and deputies	4,150.00	
Supt. of schools	1,260.00	
County attorney	502.93	
Sheriff, fees for service	4,523.25	
Sheriff, exp. for service	2,648.35	
		$16,970.05

OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Commissioners' office—		
Books and stationery	209.56	
Stamps	*12.00	
		221.66
County clerk's office—		
Books and stationery	426.63	
Stamps	*193.00	
Miscellaneous expense	*17.00	
		636.63
Treasurer's office—		
Books and stationery	369.79	
Stamps	259.58	
		629.37
Assessor's office—		
Books and stationery	365.03	
Stamps	33.00	
		398.03
Supt. of schools—		
Books and stationery	18.95	
Stamps	25.00	
Miscellaneous expense	30.50	
		74.45
Sheriff's office—		
Books and stationery	92.08	
Stamps	99.25	
Telegraph, telephone	333.66	
Miscellaneous expense	201.00	
		725.99
District clerk's office—		
Books and stationery	441.72	
Stamps, *99c	73.90	
Miscellaneous expense	*10.25	
		525.87
County court—		
Books and stationery	178.09	
Stamps	36.00	
		214.09

COURT HOUSE BUILDINGS.

Repairs	285.58	
Furniture	286.37	
Fuel	316.23	
Light	212.64	
Water	147.50	
Janitors	542.00	
Repairs furnit're, fixtures	9.80	
Miscellaneous supplies	95.25	
		1,898.37

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE.

Water commissioners and deputies	713.72	
Rebate of taxes	3,195.38	
Redemption certificates	226.45	
Collecting delinquent tax	173.86	
Advertising	96.10	
Stock stationery	87.55	
Insurance	246.75	
Support incorrigible girls	335.25	
Keeley cure patients	729.00	
Expert examination accts	1,427.00	
Normal institute fund	195.00	
Miscellaneous	57.60	
		8,083.16

COUNTY JAIL.

Furniture and repairs	274.43	
Fuel and light	748.41	
Jailer and guards	1,151.12	
Board of prisoners	2,986.72	
Clothing for prisoners	233.00	
Hauling prisoners	42.50	
Medical attendance	119.80	
Telephone	45.00	
Miscellaneous supplies	93.65	
		5,694.63

DISTRICT COURT.

Jurors	5,062.05	
Witnesses	1,772.45	
District attorney	2,597.60	
Clerk dist. court	1,187.00	
Bailiffs	628.00	
Stenographers	2,652.40	
Prisoner's counsel	580.00	
Board of Jurors	373.35	
Excess mileage, dist. att'y	13.00	
Special prosecuting att'y	100.00	
		14,965.85

COUNTY COURT.

Jurors	1,649.90	
Witnesses	88.35	
Clerk county court	166.40	
Bailiffs	392.00	
Stenographer	450.00	
Prisoners' counsel	40.00	
Board of jurors	26.95	
Guardian ad litem	20.00	
		2,743.60

JUSTICE COURTS.

Justice of peace fees	909.51	
Constables' fees	644.86	
Jurors	22.50	
Witnesses	358.45	
Stenographer	10.00	
Rent	142.00	
Books, blanks, stationery	136.54	
		2,223.86

CORONER.

Coroner's fees	752.10	
Jurors	111.45	
Witnesses	68.75	
Post mortem assistance	30.00	
Stationery	1.50	
		963.80

ELECTION ACCOUNT.

Judges, clerks, etc., (1896)	17.00	
Advertising (1896)	205.46	
Miscellaneous (1896)	3.60	
		226.06

SUPPORT OF POOR.

Groceries	1,178.15	
Fuel	530.25	
Rent	87.50	
Clothing and mdse	60.40	
Transportation	692.87	
Drugs	357.00	
Medical services	904.15	
Outside hospital and care	622.00	
Burial	1,115.30	
Insane paupers	248.60	
Telephone	24.00	
		5,819.92
County hospital—		
General maintenance	1,661.32	
Medical services	203.75	
Furniture and repairs	4.60	
		1,869.67

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Foremen	389.85	
Employes	1,096.60	
Groceries and board	264.71	
Feed for teams	502.25	
New tools and machin'y	236.89	
Repairs tools and mach'y	117.85	
Material	549.35	
Cattle guards	44.50	
Rights of way, damages, etc	525.00	
Viewing and survey	131.85	
		3,850.15

*Note—A portion of "office expense account" (see * *) amounting to $233.15, was paid by officers from fees—not by warrants of county—so is deducted from the grand total.

RECAPITULATION.

Salary and fee account	$16,970.05
Office expense account	3,192.84
Court house buildings	1,898.37
Miscellaneous expense	8,083.16
County jail	5,694.63
District court	14,965.85
County court	2,743.60
Justice courts	2,223.86
Coroner	963.80
Election account	226.06
Support of poor	7,689.59
Roads and bridges	3,850.15
Grand total	$68,501.96

General County Warrant Account.

Dr.		Cr.	
Jan. 1, 1897.		Feb. 15, 1897.	
To warrants outstanding—per statement of Dec. 31, 1896	$ 65,046.31	By credit to old outstanding warrant acct. found in checking up	$ 410.53
June 30, 1897.		By warrants issued and paid in January, 1897, but charged by treasurer in 1896 accounts	1,252.05
To warrants issued during the six months ending June 30, 1897:		June 30, 1897.	
Ordinary county rev fund	56,962.22	By warrants paid and returned by treasurer during the six mos. ending June 30, 1897	96,875.69
Road and bridge fund	3,850.15	By balance—warrants outstanding—	
Support of poor fund	7,689.59	Bearing interest, $16,946.45... Not bearing interest, $18,063.46	35,009.91
Total	$133,548.27	Total	$133,548.27

June 30, 1897.
To total outstanding warrants....$35,009.91

STATE OF COLORADO,)
)SS.
COUNTY OF EL PASO,)

I, J. W. Bates, County Clerk and Recorder in and for said county in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the county warrants issued and the receipts and expenditures of said county; together with a true statement of the condition of the several state, county, town and school district funds, as shown by the books in my office and the approved reports of the County Treasurer filed in my office, for the six months ending June 30, 1897.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said county at my office in Colorado Springs, this 6th day of August, A. D. 1897.

J. W. BATES,
County Clerk and Recorder.

We do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing statements and the official reports of the County Treasurer, and the same have this day been duly approved.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1897.

ALBERT MATTHEWS,
N. E. PARKER,
MATT FRANCE,
Board of County Commissioners El Paso County.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Her Majesty Remembers Her Loyal Subjects in this City—Dispatch from Marquis of Salisbury.

The committee of the British in Colorado Springs are in receipt of the following letter from the British vice consulate at Denver. The communication is addressed to Mr. Richard H. Hutton, Jr.:

British Vice Consulate, Denver, Colo., August 3d, 1897.

Sir—I am instructed by the British consul in Chicago to inform you that he has received a dispatch from the Marquis of Salisbury, in which his lordship states that he has been commanded to express the queen's sincere thanks for the loyalty and attachment to her majesty's person which are manifested in the address of the British people of Colorado Springs on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of her majesty's accession to the throne, and to convey to the signatories the queen's best wishes for their welfare and prosperity.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

Richard Pearce,
British Vice Consul.

Richard H. Hutton, Jr., Esq., Colorado Springs, Colo.

[illegible]

A Newspaper Man Gives His Views of the Country Which Uses the White Metal.

Mr. Bert. Ross, a newspaper man who has worked for a number of the big dailies throughout the country, arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. Ross has been on a visit to Mexico, and during the past few months has traveled over the major portion of the republic. He is a very close observer, and his remarks on silver show that he has made a study of the great question which vexes the universe. In a conversation last night he said:

"In view of the constant decrease in the price of silver in the markets of the world the remark is frequently heard that Mexico and other silver-using countries will suffer to a marked degree thereby. While to a certain extent for a time commercial interests in our sister republic may suffer, the ultimate result must be beneficial to the manufacturing interests of the country. The reason is not hard to find. At a time when exchange sells at 130 premium the residents of Mexico and other silver-using countries are expending little in foreign luxuries, that have to be paid for in gold or its equivalent. As a consequence factories are being started up throughout the country, manufacturing the same goods hitherto imported from abroad. During the past four years manufacturing has reached a point where it has seriously affected the imports from the United States and other foreign countries, there being now but few lines of manufacture that are not represented. Neither the actual living expenses nor the necessities of life have materially risen in price with anything approaching the rise in the price of exchange. It is now possible for a person to enjoy all the comforts of life—not to say luxuries, and that with goods manufactured within the confines of the republic. In goods of domestic manufacture the price in silver is but little higher than those of a like quality in the United States. Another advantage of the present high rate of exchange is the inducement offered foreign capital for investment. The capitalist can now take his gold and exchange it at more than two for one, and use the depreciated currency in purchasing land in the rich coffee or tobacco districts while it goes equally as far as when the Mexican dollar was on a par with gold. The price of labor is no higher than when the dollar was at par, a fact that must be of material advantage to the large employers of labor throughout the republic. Especially is this true of the large coffee growers in the states of Vera Cruz and Chiapas, whose entire expenses are in forty-five cent dollars and whose product, shipped abroad, gives them an income in gold. It is unquestionably a fact that during the past year more interest has been taken in Mexico than ever before—an interest that will show a steady increase year by year as the field offered investors in the republic becomes better known."

A lady from Rocky Ford, whose name could not be learned, was the victim of a painful accident yesterday while descending Pike's Peak. When near Windy Point the lady fell and dislocated her knee. She was taken down to the halfway house on a freight car, but her suffering was intense before a physician could be secured and the pain alleviated.

Messrs. E. C. Davis and R. H. Widdicombe, of the district court, are enjoying a vacation at Seven Lakes. They are camping out and spending their time trying to coax members of the finny tribe from the limpid waters. The boys around the court house are preparing themselves for all kinds of fish stories when the two Isaak Walton's return.

Mr. Wm. Brown of the American house in Denver arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. Brown is a well known hotel man, having recently been connected with the National hotel in Cripple Creek. He will remain here several days.

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